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# USSR Report

## MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1641

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# CENTRAL ASIAN MD: MATERIALS FROM A CONFERENCE ON PSYCHOLOGICAL COMBAT TRAINING

## Work of Conference Reviewed

Moscow ZNAMENOSETS in Russian No 6, Jun 81 (signed to press 22 May 81) p 1

[Article: "Advanced Methods for Psychological Tempering"]

[Text] In implementing the party's instructions for a further strengthening of our socialist motherland's defensive capability, the Soviet servicemen are multiplying their efforts in soldierly labor and are struggling persistently for even higher results in combat and political training and for the complete accomplishment of socialist obligations in competition in the years of the 26th CPSU Congress. In being concerned for the high quality and effectiveness of the training process commanders and political officers and party and Komsomol organizations are devoting great attention to the moral-political and psychological training of the personnel.

Evidence of this is provided by the practical scientific conference of commanders of small units on the subject, "Advanced Methods at the Service of the Moral-Political and Psychological Tempering of the Men," which was conducted recently by the military council of the Red Banner Central Asian Military District [KSAVO] and the editors of journal ZNAMENOSETS in accordance with the decision of the commander of the Ground Forces.

Taking part in the conference's work were the member of the military council and chief of the district military directorate, Lieutenant General V. F. Arapov, the first deputy district commander, Lieutenant General V. A. Vostrov, and other leading generals and staff officers of the district.

The delegate to the 26th CPSU Congress and commander of the KSAVO, Colonel General D. T. Yazov, gave a report at the practical scientific conference.

Then work experience in instilling lofty moral-political and psychological qualities in the personnel was shared by a commander of a motorized rifle company, Senior Lieutenant A. I. Turchin, the leader of an airborne platoon, Senior Lieutenant V. D. Strel'nikov, the platoon leader of an antitank battery, Lieutenant V. M. Dluzhnevskiy, a commander of a training tank company, Senior Lieutenant V. I. Vasil'yev, a platoon leader, Warrant Officer [praporshchik] V. A. Medvedev, a squad leader, Sergeant V. I. Kravchenko, and a deputy company commander for political affairs, Senior Lieutenant N. A. Brovkin.

The deputy chief of the Department of Marxism-Leninism of the Alma-Ata Higher Combined Arms Command School, Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences Major A. I. Kamenev, and also participants in the Great Patriotic War, Hero of the Soviet Union Major General K. U. Usenbekov and Senior Lieutenant (Retired) A. A. Dubinin, spoke at the conference.

After conclusion of the theoretical portion, a number of demonstration lessons on combat training were conducted in the training center for the conference's participants.

In publishing the materials of the district practical scientific conference of commanders of small subunits, the editors hope that the experience accumulated in the Red Banner Central Asian Military District on the moral-psychological tempering of the men will interest the readers and will be widely introduced in the practice of commanders, which will further the more successful accomplishment of the missions assigned to the Soviet Armed Forces by the 26th CPSU Congress.

PHOTO CAPTION

p i. In the photo: The commander of the Red Banner Central Asian Military District, Colonel General D. T. Yazov, on lessons with the men of the subunit in which Warrant Officer I. Shibut (on the left) serves.

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## Moral, Psychological Training Stressed

Moscow ZNAMENOSETS in Russian No 6, Jun 81 (signed to press 22 May 81) pp 10-11

[Excerpt from report by Col Gen D. T. Yazov, commander of Central Asian MD and delegate to the 26th CPSU Congress, to the conference: "Activity in Battle"]

[Text] The entire Soviet people and the men of the Armed Forces, including the personnel of our district, are living under the tremendous impression of the results of the work of the Communist Party's historic 26th Congress. They are giving all their strength and energy to the realization of the plans outlined by the party and the successful accomplishment of the tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The summary report of the CPSU Central Committee which was given at the congress by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, gives the Armed Forces a high grade. As a delegate to the party forum, I will remember all my life the words from the report: "A strong alloy of high technical equipping, military skill, and unconquerable morale--such is the combat potential of the Soviet Armed Forces. Now, already, the sons and grandsons of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War are standing in the ranks of the motherland's defenders. They have not passed through the severe tests which befell the lot of their fathers and grandfathers. But they are loyal to the heroic traditions of our army and our people. And each time that the country's security interests and the defense of peace require it and when it is necessary to assist the victims of aggression, the Soviet serviceman appears before the world as an unselfish and brave patriot and internationalist who is ready to overcome any difficulties."

Considering the subject of our today's conference, I should especially like to call the attention of its participants to those words from the report of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev in which he describes the lofty moral-political and psychological qualities of the Soviet servicemen, their indestructible morale, and loyalty to the heroic traditions of the army and the people, their unselfishness and bravery, internationalism, and readiness to overcome any difficulties. These qualities are inculcated in the armed defenders of the motherland by the Communist Party, commanders, political officers, and party and Komsomol organizations of the Armed Forces in the course of daily combat and political training and active party-political work with the personnel.

We all know well: lofty combat and moral qualities are inherent in the Soviet servicemen since older times, as far back as the time of the Civil War. But they were manifested especially brilliantly in the years of the Great Patriotic War. Defending the freedom and independence of their socialist motherland in the fierce struggle with the fascist aggressors, the Soviet people displayed mass heroism and self-sacrifice and steadfastly endured unprecedented burdens and deprivations. We can mention hundreds and thousands of names of those who accomplished immortal exploits in battles with a treacherous and strong enemy. I should especially like to dwell on one episode about which you all know--I have in mind the exploit of Private Yuriy Smirnov.

Being seriously wounded in one of the battles, Smirnov was taken prisoner by the enemies. The fascists wanted to learn from the Soviet soldier the strength and armament of the unit which fought opposite them, the direction of its movement, and subsequent missions. The soldier refused to give information which comprised a military secret. The Hitlerites began to torture him, trying to extract a declaration by force. However the Soviet patriot, steadfastly enduring terrible pain, continued to be silent. All the fascists' attempts to force him to speak ended in failure. Then in helpless anger they crucified him alive on the dugout wall.

The present generation of Soviet servicemen, the sons and grandsons of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War, as Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev said at the congress, are loyal to the heroic traditions of our army and our people. At the hour when a severe test comes, many of them display boundless loyalty to the cause of communism and our ideals, bravery, and steadfastness.

The men of our Red Banner district demonstrate lofty moral-political qualities and psychological steadfastness daily on tactical exercises and live firings, during an airborne assault, and in the accomplishment of other training combat missions.

Just what is the moral-political and psychological tempering of the serviceman? It is the alloying of such qualities as lofty communist conviction of the serviceman, outstanding combat skill, and the ability steadfastly to endure the burdens and privations of service and confidently accomplish the assigned mission in any situation, even when his life is subjected to danger.

The combat experience of the Soviet Armed Forces teaches that the strength of our men is that the entire process of their training and indoctrination is organized on the basis of the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism. The initial propositions which determine the essence of the moral-political and psychological training of the servicemen are also worked out on this basis. First of all, it should be remembered

that it has a communist trend. Proceeding from this, we mold in the consciousness of all men a scientific, Marxist-Leninist understanding of the essence and special features, class meaning, nature, and consequences of contemporary war if imperialism's reactionary circles unleash it. Only communist conviction and high ideological tempering will help a person in a combat situation to overcome the force of the instinct of self-preservation, to step across the impossible at the critical moment, and to subordinate all thoughts, feelings, and will to a single goal--the attainment of victory over the enemy. In addition, ideological conviction permits the serviceman to actively oppose lies, the dissemination of false information, and slander which the enemy psychological services are now using widely and will use even more energetically.

The second proposition asserts the unity of the spiritual and psychological influence on the serviceman's personality. The experience of the war shows that psychological training cannot come forward as a separate, isolated direction in work with personnel. In the Armed Forces, it is organically combined with ideological indoctrination.

The third proposition consists of the necessity for the broad use of the achievements of military science in training and indoctrination, including in the field of military psychology and pedagogy.

The basic directions in the improvement of the moral-political and psychological training of the men follow from these propositions. In particular, those such as the molding, in the personnel, of the correct ideas concerning the essence, political and military goals, and nature of a future war, and of the enemy, as well as the inculcation of a profound faith in our victory over the enemy; also improvement of the system for molding lofty moral-combat qualities and the active molding of the social and psychological solidarity of the troop collectives. And finally, the constant improvement of combat and political training and the development of methodological skills in commanders and political officers.

The absolute majority of the commanders and political officers of small subunits of our district know these theoretical propositions and are guided by them in practice. I should like to present as an example such comrades as Senior Lieutenants Yu. Shchegolev and V. Stolyarov and Lieutenant S. Borisov from the regiment which was the initiator of the socialist competition in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress among the Ground Forces, Senior Lieutenant G. Gorbunov and Lieutenant M. Lautkin from a Guards motorized rifle regiment, Senior Warrant Officer [praporshchik] A. Varakin and Warrant Officer V. Medvedev, Sergeants A. Lunev, A. Volodin, and V. Kravchenko, and many others.

What is the nature of their activity? Being masters of military affairs and experienced methodologists these commanders use each exercise and firing, each lesson in the field and with the materiel not only in order to inculcate the necessary skills for operations in contemporary battle in their subordinates, but also to develop in them lofty moral-psychological qualities such as will and endurance, boldness and resolve, discipline and initiative, and the ability to accomplish missions confidently in the presence of danger. They make broad use of the opportunities which are offered by lessons in being rolled over by tanks, crossing psychological courses, firing with live shells over the heads of friendly troops, frogman training, airborne assaults, and so forth. For this purpose, a difficult situation is created on all lessons which requires of subordinates the maximum straining of moral and mental

strength. Such measures provide good results in combination with individual work.

But nevertheless, with the attentive study of the state of affairs we come to the conclusion that in an entire number of subunits proper attention is not devoted to questions of the moral-psychological training of the men and to its procedure and available opportunities are not completely utilized. The question arises: why? There are various reasons here. I will mention some of them. First of all, the underestimation of the importance of this type of training of the servicemen by some sergeants, warrant officers, and officers. And underestimation leads to where they are not engaged in psychological tempering and prefer to organize lessons in the old way, without consideration of the requirements of contemporary battle with the employment of nuclear missiles. And I should like to mention one more reason: some young commanders do not have the necessary methodological skills and experience in the organization of the training process.

I will refer to the example of Lieutenant G. Pukhov. This competent and well trained commander prepares thoroughly for lessons with the soldiers and conducts them rather skillfully. But nevertheless, he often loses sight of the psychological tempering of the men. Thus, of 20 lessons conducted recently he was engaged with it to some degree only on three; on the remainder, he did not even pose such a task for himself. Direct evidence of obvious underestimation.

Contemporary armies have available nuclear missiles as well as improved conventional weapons which possess great destructive force and the ability to destroy the enemy. The immeasurably increased volume of loads which fall to the share of the soldier in a future war if the imperialists unleash it and the checks to which his military skill, strength of mind, will power, and physical tempering are subjected appear especially pointed to us, participants in the Great Patriotic War. One thing is clear: In order to prepare the serviceman for these tests, one should be engaged daily in strengthening his moral-political and psychological tempering. And for this, a situation of high moral and psychological tension should be created on exercises and lessons. Using advanced methodological procedures, the men should be taught to walk into the attack, conduct accurate fire under any conditions, accomplishing crawling and marches, cross barriers, minefields, and fire hot spots, jump fearlessly with a parachute and dismount from a moving combat vehicle, engage the enemy in hand-to-hand combat, operate in mountains and on desert terrain skillfully day and especially at night, and so forth.

In the accomplishment of all these tasks, an important role belongs to you, the commanders of the small subunits. You stand closest to the soldiers and direct their daily service and training. Remember, much depends on you in the further raising of combat readiness of subunits and units and in the successful accomplishment of the tasks posed for the Armed Forces by the 26th CPSU Congress. Apply every effort and all your knowledge and energy to justify the high confidence of the party and the motherland.

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## Driving Tanks Through Barriers, Destruction

Moscow ZNAMENOSETS in Russian No 6, Jun 81 (signed to press 22 May 81) pp 12-13

[Article: "Across Obstacles"]

[Text] A flare rose swiftly into the sky: the signal for the start of movement. The leader of a tank platoon, Senior Lieutenant P. Cherkasov, gave the command by radio" Forward!" Deploying in an extended line the platoon, together with its attached bridgelayer, moved over the rocky ground which had been burned out by the merciless sun. After several minutes officer Cherkasov saw through the viewing instrument that his platoon's path was blocked by a zone of barriers and destruction.

...This is how a lesson on driving tanks through a zone of barriers and destruction began. Its leader, officer V. Golovanov, posed the following goals: to give subordinate commanders practice in the control of a platoon and tanks when crossing a zone of destruction and barriers; to teach the personnel to operate confidently when crossing obstacles; to develop in the men psychological stability and the ability to endure great moral and physical loads.

In order to attain these goals, officer Golovanov created a difficult tactical situation on the lessons. In accordance with his concept the "enemy," withdrawing toward a park and farm, erected a zone of destruction and barriers on the withdrawal route which was covered by a minefield and artillery fire. In addition, an infantry squad and one tank were detailed as the covering force. By these measures, the "enemy" tried to hold up the attack by our subunits and thereby ensure the disengagement and consolidation of his forces on a new defensive line.

The 1st Tank Platoon of Senior Lieutenant Cherkasov received the mission to attack in the direction of the reference point of the cattle-breeding farm, make a passage in the zone of destruction and barriers, destroy the covering force, and ensure the successful advance of the entire company.

The leader of the lesson decided to train his subordinates using the method of a tactical and marching drill lesson using actual combat equipment.

...The panorama of the zone of destruction and barriers opened up before the tankers. It blazed with smokey fire and bristled with posts, barbed wire entanglements, piles of ferroconcrete debris, and old equipment which had served out all its time. From somewhere behind the barriers an "enemy" tank conducted fire, bursts of automatic weapons crackled, and blasts thundered. The entire picture appeared so impressive and formidable that doubt automatically stirred in the senior lieutenant: "Will the young soldiers endure it, will they shirk before difficulties?" But he immediately dropped these thoughts: they must endure. During the several months that his subordinates have been serving in the army, they have already experienced much, participating in lessons with a difficult situation, and they were well tempered both physically and psychologically.

Making a rapid estimate of the situation, Cherkasov assigned the mission by radio to the crew of Senior Sergeant A. Nazirov to move out ahead and make a passage in the minefield using a mine exploder. Meanwhile the remaining tanks are to support

it by fire. And then, they are to pass through the minefield in turn using the passage.

The platoon leader saw Nazirov's tank move forward confidently. Explosions soon thundered--this was simulation which was skillfully prepared by combat engineers headed by Captain P. Golovin which had begun to work. Reforming into a column, the remaining tanks moved behind the first tank.

But here, according to the lesson leader's concept, barbed wire entanglements waited for the tankers. Ahead moved the platoon leader's tank which was equipped with a bulldozer blade. The driver-mechanic, Junior Sergeant L. Suvanov, resolutely directed the vehicle toward a stake. The bulldozer blade easily broke it and the tank crushed down the barbed wire with its tracks. Meanwhile the gunner, Private S. Varlamov, executing the commands of the officer, conducted fire from the cannon and machinegun against the "enemy" covering forces.

Because of the dense smoke which covered the zone of destruction and barriers, it was difficult to become oriented. Therefore, posts arose before the platoon rather unexpectedly. But Private Suvanov did not become confused; he directed the combat vehicle toward the obstacle. Officer Cherkasov transmitted the order by radio to the other crews to follow him.

The platoon leader's tank was thrown from side to side, posts cracked, all around it thundered from explosions and shots, and fire blazed everywhere. How could this not be a real combat situation! Cherkasov, rejoicing for the confident actions of his subordinates, only now and then encouraged them with shouts: "Fine fellows! Forward, forward!"

But a hitch developed here. Breaking through the posts, the platoon leader's combat vehicle stumbled across a deep antitank ditch. It was necessary to withdraw. But Senior Lieutenant Cherkasov issued a command by radio: "Bridgelayer--forward."

Now came the turn of Sergeant A. Polyakov who had been attached to the attacking platoon with his at first glance awkward machine. A second-class driver-mechanic and district champion bridge layer, he moved confidently through the passage which had been made in the posts. Polyakov saw an "enemy" tank firing from behind a barrier. But the platoon's tanks opened fire on it at once and it fell silent. Approaching the ditch, the sergeant turned on the mechanism of the bridgelayer. The treadway bridge first opened up to its full length and then it crawled from the guide rails and lay tightly across the ditch.

The matter was done, and Polyakov immediately withdrew the vehicle to the rear, freeing the route. The tank of the platoon leader was the first to move onto the treadway bridge, and behind it the others, without stopping the support of each other by cannon and machinegun fire.

It seemed that now it would be easier. But nothing of the sort happened. The leader of the lesson made the situation more and more difficult: a new obstacle arose before the tankers--a formidable barrier of overturned tanks, armored personnel carriers, and some metal structural elements. Officers A. Chizh and N. Fomin, Sergeant A. Rodionov, and their comrades worked conscientiously in constructing these

barriers. Together with the lesson leader, they tried to create conditions as close as possible to actual combat conditions. And, it should be acknowledged, they succeeded in this.

In making an estimate of the situation, Senior Lieutenant Cherkasov came to the conclusion that such an obstacle should not be crossed from the march. And he issued an order to the crew of Junior Sergeant S. Shuvalov to begin to clear away the barrier, and to the others--to cover it by fire. A combat vehicle with special equipment moved to the obstacle. Work was in full swing. Putting a winch and crane into operation, the men began to drag the damaged equipment and metal structural elements to the side. They moved about boldly among the fire and smoke and the explosions of charges. Sweat poured on their faces and it was difficult to breathe, but they stubbornly accomplished the mission.

After a while, the barrier was cleared away and the tank platoon continued its movement.

When the lesson was concluded, the first deputy commander of the district, Lieutenant General V. Vostrov, who was present at it ordered the tankers to assemble. They were in formation in several minutes. It seemed as if they could hardly stand on their feet from the tremendous psychological and physical strain which they had the occasion to endure. The general looked around their faces with a glance which had grown warmer and said:

"You have just operated under conditions as close as possible to those of combat. It was difficult for you, but you accomplished the assigned mission successfully. I am confident that you will behave just as boldly and resolutely in actual battle. I announce my gratitude to all of you!"

And the unanimous response of the tankers sounded unexpectedly cheerfully and clearly:

"We serve the Soviet Union!"

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## Antitank Guided Missile Training

Moscow ZNAMENOSETS in Russian No 6, Jan 81 (signed to press 22 May 81) p 14

[Excerpt from presentation by Lt V. Dluzhnevskiy, platoon leader of antitank battery: "No Victory Without Skill"]

[Text] In speaking at the 26th CPSU Congress about the combat potential of the Soviet Armed Forces, the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, stressed that its most important component part is the military skill of the personnel. As we know, the level of military skill depends on many factors, but the decisive one consists of each man's knowledge of his weapon and combat equipment to perfection and the ability to employ them in contemporary combat with maximum effectiveness.

The fighting man's military skill is inseparably linked with his moral-psychological tempering In fact, a serviceman who is a master of his trade feels confident in any difficult situation, takes chances more boldly, and achieves the accomplishment of the mission assigned by the commander more resolutely and persistently. And all because he knows firmly: in skillful hands our equipment and weapons can work wonders, destroy the enemy for sure, and will help him to emerge from any difficult test with honor.

To raise such masters of military affairs in the platoon, I strive to make maximum use of planned lessons on technical and firing training, vehicle maintenance days, systematic drills on simulators, and practical launches of PTUR's [antitank guided rocket] and the driving of combat vahicles. The productivity of these lessons depends to a great extent on which methodological procedures are used to present the material to the trainees and how practical drills are organized. That is, the methodological training of the leader acquires special significance.

In the platoon which I took over after completing school, the false opinion existed among some soldiers and sergeants that allegedly drills on the special simulator give the antitanker little. They all set their hopes on practical launchings. It was necessary to reconvince the subordinates and to show the groundlessness of their views. I began to look closely at the actions of the men on drills. And I learned that their skills in the accomplishment of training launches on the simulator are poor. With the complication of the situation, some soldiers felt very unconfident. This also explained their skeptical attitude toward the drills.

Then I, myself, began to drill additionally on the simulator and looked into the fine points of firing under various temperature conditions and with various parameters of target movement. After this, I conducted a methodological conference with the sergeants. On it, I analyzed the most typical errors of commander-operators and showed ways to correct them. I dwelled especially on how to prepare subordinates psychologically for live launches.

The next lesson on the simulator was organized methodologically as follows. First, I myself sat at the simulator and showed how launchings should be accomplished under various conditions at various targets. Here, I explained why I operate one way and not another. All my training launchings were successful and this, as I noted, made a great impression on the men.

Then I gave the operators time to drill on the simulator. I, myself, looked closely at their actions and noted errors. Thus, Private First Class V. Zhukov operated the control panel too slowly, and as a result he did not succeed in hitting the target. This occurred because he did not have firm skills in actions on the simulator. And he was not alone.

I began to work additionally in free time with those who had fallen behind. I conducted the drills in a differentiated manner. Thus, with Zhukov I worked out the procedure of guiding the projectile to the target. Considering his slowness I speeded up the working tempo a little each time. At first, the soldier did not cope with the mission and was very grieved. I encouraged him and demonstrated how better to accomplish the procedures in controlling the PTUR. The drills continued. Zhukov gradually built up his operating speed and then began to conform to the established standards.

A different approach was required for Private S. Frolov. He was not distinguished by physical tempering. Therefore, he tired quickly on practical drills with complication of the situation and his actions became unclear. On my assignment, one of the sergeants began to conduct additional work with him. Quite frequently, they could be seen together on the sports grounds: they lifted a crossbar, accomplished exercises on the gymnastic apparatuses, and ran cross-country. All this brought good results: Private Frolov became stronger and began to operate more confidently on lessons on special training, withstanding great physical and psychological loads.

After the individual skill of the men was raised, a sense of time appeared in them and coordination of movements and the ability to control themselves in a difficult situation improved. Then I began to devote special attention to the coordination of the sections and the molding of collective skills in them.

On one of the lessons on firing training actions were worked out on the commands "Action" and "Cease fire." I employed the following methodological procedure here. First, using a poster, I showed the place of each section member in the vehicle and, after this, on the materiel. After this, we executed the command "Action" several times and then, in the reverse sequence, "Cease fire," until each section member firmly mastered the procedure of actions. Then, under my direction we began to work out the norms for "loading" one, and somewhat later--all guide rails. Here, the tempo of the drills gradually increased.

At the end of this lesson, I organized a competition on the accomplishment of the standards. All the men operated with vim and strived to outdistance their rivals and show high results. The victory was won by the section of Sergeant I. Lozovskiy. In summing up the results of the lesson, I announced my gratitude to it.

In my opinion, it is very important that any lesson proceed in a situation which approximates a combat situation, where each soldier and sergeant must operate with a maximum physical and psychological load. For this purpose, I try to complicate the situation, change the conditions of training-combat work abruptly, and assign surprise special situations sometimes to the entire platoon, sometimes to individual groups. Such special situations as "Flash of a nuclear burst on the right" and "Gas" force the antitankers to react to surprises rapidly.

Exercises with live launchings are becoming a genuine check for the platoon personnel. It is namely on them that the alloying of the men's skill and their moral-psychological tempering is disclosed most strikingly as is the ability to accomplish the assigned missions successfully under conditions of nuclear missile war.

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## Infantry Antitank Training Described

Moscow ZNAMENOSETS in Russian No 6, Jun 81 (signed to press 22 May 81) p 15

[Article: "In Single Combat with a Tank"]

[Text] A tank attack. From the experience of the Great Patriotic War we know the stunning effect it produced on the infantry and how it suppressed the will of the unexperienced soldiers to resist.

However, the tank is not frightful for a trained, psychologically tempered soldier. He can engage it successfully and come out the winner. We were convinced of this once again having visited a practical lesson with personnel of the platoon commanded by Lieutenant S. Lyubimov. The subject of the lesson, the leader of which was Senior Lieutenant G. Isayenko, was formulated as follows: "Combating the Tanks and Armored Equipment of the Probable Enemy."

The leader thought through the plan for the conduct of the lesson and the methodological procedures with which it was expected to attain the assigned goal ahead of time: to prepare the men psychologically to combat enemy tanks.

The lesson was conducted at three training sites. At the first one, under the direction of the platoon leader, the motorized riflemen studied the tanks and armored vehicles of the probable enemy and their vulnerable places for 20 minutes.

Lieutenant Lyubimov provided short, clear explanations and showed convincingly that the skillful soldier, knowing the vulnerable places of the enemy's combat equipment and possessing firm endurance and will, is able to combat armored targets successfully.

For the narration to be more graphic, Lyubimov used the following methodological procedure. He assigned one of the platoon's soldiers to crawl into the machinegun dead space in secret from the imaginary "enemy" crew. Private V. Ponomarenko accomplished this task and then, by accurate bursts from an assault rifle against the viewing instruments, he blinded the "enemy" crew. After this, the tank was not so dangerous.

At the second training site the motorized riflemen, under the direction of Senior Sergeant A. Kudryashov, drilled in throwing antitank hand grenades. First, the leader briefly reminded the trainees of the construction of the antitank grenade and then of the procedure for throwing it. Then he gave the command: "Squad--action!" When the soldiers had occupied their places in specially equipped foxholes, Kudryashov gave the signal for the tank to begin to move. The combat vehicle's route was an elongated oval from the outer sides of which the foxholes were located at a distance of 10-15 meters.

When the combat vehicle approached the foxholes, Senior Sergeant Kudryashov commanded: "Squad, with grenades--fire!" And grenades flew at the side of the tank and at its motor compartment.

The lesson at the third training site proceeded with special strain and with great value for the trainees. They were led by Senior Lieutenant Isayenko. Here, rolling

over the personnel with tanks and the working out of procedures for combating armored targets were conducted.

The procedure for the conduct of this drill was curious. The terrain sector on which it took place was equipped with a trench for throwing grenades at a tank from the side, with foxholes for dragging up mines, with foxholes for throwing grenades at the front armor and stern of the tank, and with a wall for the accomplishment of jumps onto a tank from above (see diagram). The route of the combat vehicles, which were driven by the experienced driver-mechanics Junior Sergeants S. Popov and F. Kurbanov, was laid out in zig-zags. And in such a way that some individual procedure was worked out on each straight section of movement. Thus, on the first path the soldiers learned to destroy a target by the method of dragging up antitank mines beneath the tracks of a moving tank. On the second one, they worked out throwing grenades at the front armor and stern, and on the third--they fired a dummy grenade from a grenade launcher at a target which was moving toward the foxhole, and so forth.

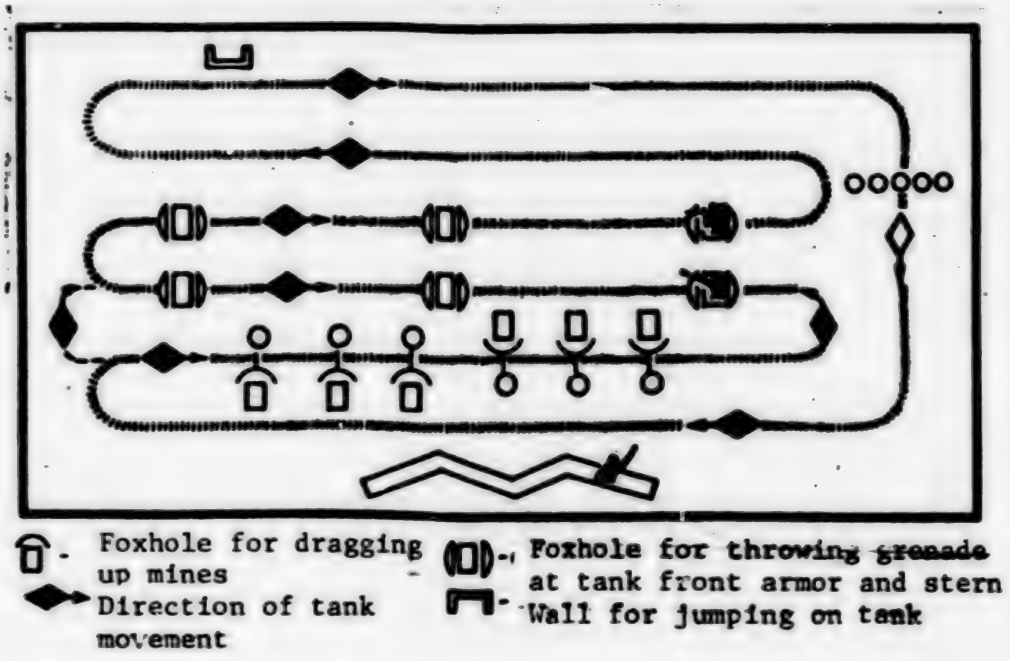
In this case, too, the tank route was prepared in such a way as to reduce to a minimum the idle passages and to increase the moral-psychological and physical load on the trainees. It should be said that the lesson leader attained this goal. The combat vehicles moved at high speed, without leaving the soldiers time for wavering and reflection, and the explosions of shells and mines which were simulated on the section created a background of actual battle and required of the trainees the straining of every strength.

Drills on preceding lessons on a similar subject brought good fruits. This time, many men operated confidently and fearlessly. Here is Private Batyrguzhinov. Occupying position in one of the foxholes, he prepared a grenade and calmly awaited the oncoming tank. The ground shuddered from the heavy step of the combat vehicle and hearing was obstructed by the close bursts. Batyrguzhinov saw how the shining shoes of the tank tracks reeled furiously and how rapidly the distance was reduced, but he did not hurry. Only when about 15 meters remained to the tank did he quickly lean out of the foxhole and hurl the grenade forward. The throw was accurate and the grenade exploded beneath the turret. Had it been a real one, it would have been knocked out of action. But now it continued to move threateningly toward the soldier. Batyrguzhinov did not lose control here, either--he lay on the bottom of the foxhole, and when the hot armor rumbled above his head, pouring out the odor of overheated oil and showering dirt, he stood quickly and threw a second grenade at the stern of the combat vehicle. Then he turned to face the infantry which was moving behind the tank and opened fire on it from the assault rifle.

The grenade launcherman, Private R. Zanov'yak, also operated skillfully and resolutely in this difficult situation. His first round was unsuccessful--the grenade went past the "enemy" tank. But this did not dishearten the soldier. He got his feelings in hand, concentrated, and fired the second round. This time, the grenade hit the turret of the combat vehicle which was rapidly moving on the foxhole. The target was destroyed!

But the psychological load on the trainees on these lessons was so great that individual soldiers missed. This is what happened with the grenade launcherman, Private F. Sadykov. The roar of explosions, the crackling of automatic-rifle bursts, and the clanking of the tracks of the tank moving on the foxhole destroyed his

equilibrium: the first grenade flew past the target. The soldier began to get even more nervous. Even from the side, it was noticed that the grenade launcher was shaking in his hands. He was unable to fire an accurate aimed round again. And no time remained for a third round.




After the lesson, Sadykov admitted that great excitement hampered him in hitting the target. But you see, on regular firings he hits the targets with a grade of "excellent."

This incident once again convincingly showed both the participants in the conference and all servicemen the importance of moral-psychological tempering, the necessity to work on it on each lesson, and the necessity to make maximum use of available opportunities for this purpose.

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## Motorized Rifle Platoon Exercise

Moscow ZNAMENOSETS in Russian No 6, Jun 81 (signed to press 22 May 81) pp 18-19

[Article: "Test"]

[Text] When the soldiers learned that live firing from cannon and machineguns of the BMP's [armored fighting vehicle] and from the automatic grenade launcher (AGS) over their heads would be conducted on the forthcoming tactical lesson during a dismounted attack the reaction was different. Some expressed readiness to go out on the lesson,

which was connected with real danger and risk, quickly. Others began to worry--isn't live firing over their heads dangerous to their lives? Still others had an attitude of external calm toward this although it was not difficult for the platoon leader, Senior Lieutenant O. Antoshchenko, to notice their excitement.

The experienced officer drew the correct conclusion: a foreboding of danger in the training battle had cut the first "tiny spark" of fear and uncertainty into the consciousness of some soldiers and this could exert a negative effect on their minds. It is important to extinguish this "tiny spark" and not let it be transformed into a flame The platoon leader tried to explain the essence of the natural protective reaction of each man to the presumed danger or threat simply and intelligibly. He cited the convincing words of D. Furmanov, a valiant and brave person, who had been in fierce battles many times: "...it is only knightly chatter that there are people who are absolutely calm in battle and under fire--there are no such blockheads in the human family. One can become accustomed to appearing calm, one can conduct himself with dignity, one can restrain himself and not give in quickly to the influence of external circumstances--this is a different question. But in battle and during the minutes before battle there are no calm people and there cannot be."

"Then why, you ask," the experienced methodologist continued the talk, "has the reputation of fearless people been asserted for many frontline fighters? In fact, was a sense of fear in battle really alien to them? The heroes were fearless because at the moments of danger and risk they could control their feelings and suppress short-lived weakness themselves, consciously take a chance and even, if the situation demanded it, go to certain death for the sake of victory over the enemy. Our military duty requires us to follow the example of the frontline heroes, to learn bravery and valor from them, and to instill within ourselves those moral-political and psychological qualities which are required in contemporary battle."

Next, the commander especially stressed the importance of the forthcoming tactical lesson with live firing in the subunit's combat improvement and, using specific examples from the life of the unit and precise calculations he showed the powerful effect on the enemy which is exerted by a decisive attack by motorized riflemen when they are supported by effective fire conducted over the combat formations. Here, not only is the complete safety of the personnel ensured, but also high stability against enemy fire.

The excessive nervous tension in the young soldiers was gradually reduced. Combat excitement and the requirement to imitate the fearless deeds and bold, decisive actions of the frontline fighters replaced the nervousness and feeling of uncertainty.

The fighting mood of the trainees was especially raised when, on one of the preparatory drills, Senior Lieutenant Antoshchenko together with an officer from higher headquarters, S. Ivanov, successfully employing a bold methodological procedure, stood at a certain distance between the BMP and the target while a long machinegun burst flew over their heads as a fiery scatter. The ruby traces of the bullets, and everyone saw them well, passed two to three meters above the heads of the officers. The example of the seniors proved to be so convincing that even the timid ones played a decisive tune....

The next drill was even more intense. Now the motorized riflemen learned to attack under "enemy" fire and the BMP's fired over their heads from organizational weapons. How did the men feel in this situation? Some joined in the rhythm of battle comparatively easily and displayed activity in the search for and destruction of targets. Others, although they did not give in to fear, lowered the effectiveness of fire noticeably.

A senior marksman, Private M. Tabyldnev, noticed an "enemy" light machinegun ahead of him in time, and he quickly took aim.... And here a machinegun burst from a BMP moving from behind fluttered over his head. The soldier automatically pulled his head into toward the shoulder and pulled the trigger. A long assault-rifle burst passed over the target. A miss. But on regular lessons the soldier accomplished any exercise excellently.

"Don't be scared," the squad leader, Sergeant Yu. Shmakov, encouraged the subordinate, "your father did not bow down before bullets in battle and fought the fascists bravely.... Take him as an example."

Private Tabyldnev is the son of a frontline fighter. How the sergeant reminded him of this in time! And it was as if they had replaced the soldier. He no longer paid attention to the whistling of the bullets. With the second burst, he hit the target accurately and shifted fire to another, more dangerous target--a recoilless gun. He did not succeed in taking aim when the plywood panel flew into the air together with clumps of dirt--it was the cannon of the BMP which struck the target.

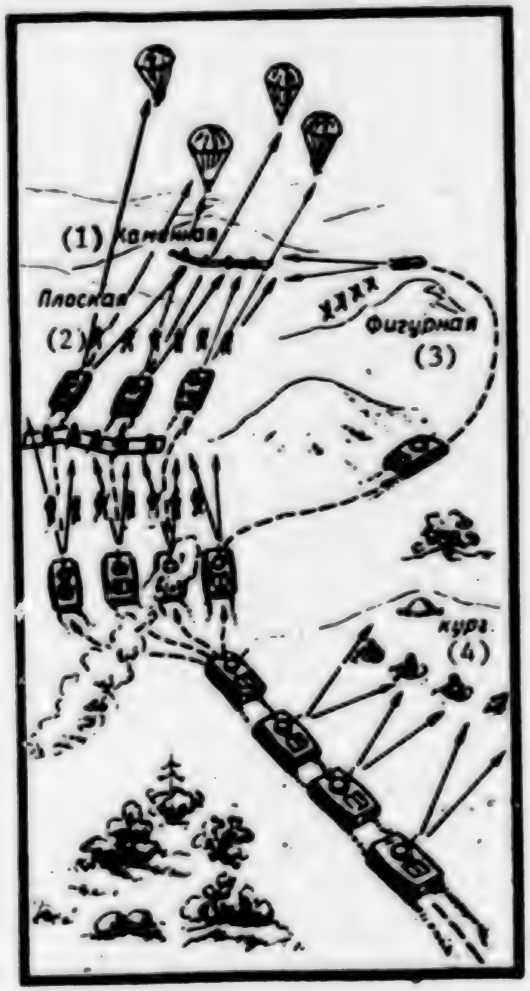
Grenade-launcher operator Private Z. Rakhimbayev moved alongside. Noticing an "enemy" tank, the soldier became frightened so that he did not succeed in firing in the allotted time. But all he had to do was fire an accurate round, and he was transformed and began to operate more confidently. Squad leader Kharchenko drew the correct conclusion from this to the effect that the behavior of the soldier is CONTROLLABLE in battle and that only WELL TRAINED soldiers can CONTROL themselves. They are able to FORESTALL the enemy's actions in any situation. He also spoke to his subordinates about this at the critique of the drill.

Thus, the men acquired experience and tempered their mentality in a strict methodological sequence, from the simple to the complex, from one drill to another.

The platoon went out on the tactical lesson with live firing well trained. The leader created a dynamic tactical situation which required of the trainees the display of high volitional qualities, the ability to operate selflessly and to display initiative and resourcefulness actively, and the ability to use combat equipment and weapons intelligently. For this, the experienced methodologist increased the physical tension and psychological difficulties by creating a shortage of time and information and high speeds, and, in the course of the lesson, he introduced elements of danger and risk so that the mentality of the trainees was subjected to the influence of various factors all the time.

The motorized rifle platoon on BMP's, reinforced by a squad of automatic grenade launchers and two light infantry flamethrowers, moved out over the planned route. In which regard, it stayed to the left of the road (see diagram). Many of those present approved this decision by the party commander: The field road was easily

observed from the adjacent hills and was covered by fire; the platoon utilized a small fold in the terrain which covered the body of a vehicle from surprise fire at very short range. Everyone assumed that surely no one would discover the party on this section of the route. But suddenly a small group of infantry targets arose in the vicinity of a mound about 400 meters along the route of the GPZ [advance party] on the right. Evidently, the "enemy" foresaw the party's actions. Such a turn in affairs forces one to think about a serious, calculating "enemy" and to mobilize his will for the most decisive operations for his destruction.




Key:

1. Rocky
2. Flat
3. Shaped
4. Mound

A short message sounded on the air (a loudspeaker was connected to the platoon radio net so that the audience could listen in on all target indications and commands): "'Enemy' on the right! Right side--action!" Without reducing speed, the BMP's turned the turrets 90 degrees to the right and the motorized riflemen opened fire.

The participants in the conference could judge the results of the firing without special illuminated displays and markers--all targets were destroyed with the first bursts.

The party approached the foot of Flat Hill. Squad leaders Sergeants Shmakov and Kharchenko gave clear target indications about infantry discovered in a trench and about an antitank gun. The platoon leader decided to attack the hill from the march. But this time the "enemy" offered strong resistance and "knocked out" a BMP and AGS. The attack from the march did not bring success. The platoon had to take cover and conduct aimed fire from in place. A squad leader, Sergeant V. Selivanov, together with a combat-effective section (the second one was "put out of action") occupied a firing position 50 meters ahead of the "knocked-out" vehicle, ordering the driver-mechanic to repair the "damaged" track under cover of a smoke screen and then to take his place in the platoon combat formation. Next, Sergeant Selivanov quickly and accurately adjusted the automatic grenade launcher on the infantry in the trench which were hindering the party's advance and went into fire for effect to destroy them.

The platoon leader made the decision for a dismounted attack. The motorized riflemen rushed forward. The gunner-operators of the BMP's and AGS's conducted live fire over the heads of the attackers. Using leap-frog tactics and supporting each other by fire, the squads of Sergeants Shmakov and Redzhapov advanced. The motorized riflemen fired on targets and saw the traces of shells and bullets fly past over their heads. But now the soldiers who quite recently displayed timidity paid no attention to this.

"Enemy" resistance increased. A new group of infantry opened fire from Rocky Hill. The squad hit the ground and behind it, another. It would appear that the attack had petered out. The critical moment of the battle had arrived. Here, the officer-methodologist, without suggesting ready solutions, gave the platoon leader and the sergeants the opportunity to comprehend the situation which had developed and to adopt the correct decision independently. The leader of the right-flank squad, Sergeant Kharchenko, displayed wise initiative. He reported his decision by radio: "Utilizing a small depression on the right, to reach the 'enemy' flank and, from Shaped Hill, to destroy the enemy in the trench by an attack downhill." The platoon leader approved this decision. The maneuver to the flank, supported by the decisive attack from the front by two squads, followed. In addition, using rocky folds in the terrain, the attached flame-thrower operators Private First Class S. Budyugin and Private V. Negru stole right up to the defenders. They executed several accurate shots of the burning mixture. But the "enemy" resistance was still not broken. Reaching the defenders' trench, the motorized infantrymen met the surviving infantry face to face. Hand-to-hand battle broke out....

On the concluding stage of the tactical lesson the platoon had to repel the attack of a parachute assault landing which was simulated by four flares on parachutes. The sergeants learned to control the fire of the squads. Two of the four flares were shot down.

As is evident, the motorized riflemen had to operate all the time in a difficult and strained situation. There were enough difficulties, dangers, and risk. All this required the maximum straining of moral and physical strength, self-control,

resourcefulness, valor, and the ability to employ in practice the knowledge and skills which had been acquired earlier. And the men of the platoon withstood the test with honor and took one more step forward along the path of accomplishment of socialist obligations in the year of the 26th CPSU Congress.

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## Squad Defensive Actions Described

Moscow ZNAMENOSETS in Russian No 6, Jun 81 (signed to press 22 May 81) p 18

[Article: "The Trench--The Soldier's Fortress"; from a tactical lesson on the subject: "The Squad in the Defense"]

[Text] The excellent squad commanded by Guards Sergeant G. Mel'nikov demonstrated graphically the protective properties possessed in battle by the regular foxhole if it is improved in accordance with all the rules of engineering art and with the thought that in it one is to withstand the effects of weapons of mass destruction and other types of weapons and operate under conditions of real danger and risk. Considering this, the soldiers labored conscientiously. Digging a complete squad trench, they revetted the face of the trench with field expedients, including boards, poles, and branches. The roofed sections of the trench and slit trenches were lined with sandbags and a thick layer of dirt....

The leader of the lesson employed an unexpected methodological procedure: A mushroom cloud suddenly rose above the battlefield. The soldiers quickly adopted protective measures: those who were near a slit trench occupied it, those who were far from it lay face down on the ground. An artillery preparation began right after the "nuclear" strike.

Explosions raised the ground literally within two or three meters from the trench. One of them tore to shreds a dummy which was standing on the parapet for realism. Private O. Bagresov was within two meters of the burst, but the well-improved trench reliably protected him.

But then a barrage of fire rolled away from the trench into the depth of the defense. The motorized riflemen quickly left the cover and rained down a hail of fire from all organizational weapons on the attackers.... As the combat formations drew closer, the fire was brought to the highest intensity.

Then followed several powerful explosions--and the squad trench as well as the terrain sector adjacent to it found itself in a raging flame of fire. The "enemy" was employing incendiaries. On the command of Sergeant Mel'nikov the trainees immediately began to fight the fire. They operated quickly and resolutely. The lesson which was conducted contributed to the molding of such necessary qualities as steadfastness in the defense of a position, boldness in fighting incendiaries, and the ability to overcome the fear facing them in the men and to the acquisition of skills in extinguishing fires and in rendering first aid with burns. Now each soldier of the squad has confidence in the protective properties of the trench which, with skillful improvement, can become the genuine soldier's fortress.

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## Tankers Train in Fire-Fighting

Moscow ZNAMENOSETS in Russian No 6, Jun 81 (signed to press 22 May 81) pp 20-21

[Article: "Armor in Fire"]

[Text] ...Flame licked the armor. The red fire raged on the hatches of th driver-mechanic, loader, and tank commander, burned the paint on the sides, fuel tanks, and spare-parts [ZIP] box with a rumble and crackle, and flowed onto the tracks and rollers. Dark brown smoke, blown about by the wind, rose into the sky in a tremendous column. It was difficult to believe that people were in this combat vehicle which was blazing like a bonfire.

But here sounded the command of the leader of the lessons, Senior Lieutenant Krivoshchapov:

"At your vehicles, fall in!"

The hatches were thrown back and the tank commander, Private First Class V. Ladoshin, loader Private I. Lekomtsev, driver mechanic Private First Class V. Volkov, and gunner Private G. Gasanbekov jumped to the ground through the blazing torch one after the other. In gas masks and with fire extinguisher, felting, and shovels in their hands they began to extinguish the fire without losing a second.

Enveloped by foam and knocked down by the felting, the flame gradually died out. It still remained alive only behind the ZIP box and in places difficult to reach and blazed, threatening to break away to the outside.

Sand went into action. And the fire gave up. Not even five minutes had passed, and it was defeated. Removing the gas masks, the soldiers formed up alongside the vehicle blackened with smoke and they smiled in embarrassment, proud of their victory.

"The goal of our practical lesson," Major P. Khokhlov commented on the events which took place for the conference's participants, "is to mold in the men firm moral-psychological qualities in combating incendiaries which the enemy may employ widely in contemporary battle. The experience of combat operations showed that the soldier's steady internal readiness to counter fear sharply increases the combat capability of the personnel and helps them to gain the victory over a strong and well-trained enemy."

Such moral-psychological steadfastness is attained primarily by detailed knowledge of the properties of incendiaries, the materials employed in extinguishing them and --most important--developing in the men firm skills in using equipment for protection against fire and skillfully mastering the methods for fighting it under any conditions of the combat situation.

Since the subordinates of Senior Lieutenant Krivoshchapov had studied the properties of incendiaries and the methods for their employment in the classroom, the officer employed the following methodological procedure. Three training sites were created on the practical lessons. At the first one, the tankers studied the effects of

incendiaries on various materials and they worked out methods to extinguish them with the assistance of the combined-arms protective clothing outfit, shelter half, and overcoat on mannequins, and then on clothing. At the second--they drilled in the evacuation of a crew from damaged combat equipment and in eliminating fire hot spots. At the third--they conducted combined training in crossing sectors of fire on tanks with the enemy's mass employment of incendiaries.

On special shelves next to which the tank crews formed up, Senior Lieutenant Krivoshchapov placed strips of various materials: cotton clothing, the combined-arms protective clothing outfit (OZK), overcoat cloth, and felting. He ignited an incendiary mixture on each of them and started a stopwatch. The experiment graphically demonstrated to the tankers that cotton clothing protects against fire poorly; in return, the OZK is capable of withstanding it much longer.

"How much time is required to remove the OZK or overcoat?" the officer asks.

"Five or 10 seconds, no more," Private V. Ignatenko answers the question of the lesson leader.

"And I can take it off even more quickly," added Private R. Lisovskiy.

And later, when the men begin the practical working out of the procedures to extinguish the fire on the mannequins, each of themacts boldly, selflessly and, most important, skillfully. They were already mentally prepared to fight the fire and they were convinced that they would succeed in extinguishing the flame before they receive burns. Private First Class V. Cherkashin and Privates V. Ignatenko, R. Lisovskiy, and V. Urbanovich wrap the stationary figures of the mannequins in overcoats and shelter halfs adroitly and nimbly, insulate the fire from the air, and extinguish it quickly. The tankers also operate just as quickly and accurately when extinguishing their own clothing or a comrade's coveralls, displaying concern for fellow-servicemen and mutual assistance which are mandatory in battle.

Private Ch. Bashinskiy drops to the ground, presses against it with burning coveralls, and the flame instantaneously recedes. Noticing a red tongue of flame on the back of Private Kalenderov, Junior Sergeant V. Bondar' wraps him in an overcoat. And soldierly boldness, dexterity, and friendship prove to be stronger than fire.

The tankers are operating confidently at the other training points, too. Major P. Khokhlov asks the participants in the conference--officers, warrant officers [praporshchik], and sergeants--to turn their attention to the following detail: the most effective means for extinguishing an incendiary mixture is sand. But where can it be obtained in mountain terrain? The men themselves found the way out--they prepare sand ahead of time and carry it in two or three knapsacks on the armor of the combat vehicle. They take up little space but are irreplaceable in combating incendiaries.

There were several brief interviews with the participants during the lesson breaks:

Tank commander Private First Class V. Ladoshin:

"Was it terrifying to abandon a burning vehicle? A little terrifying on the first drill. However much you may say to yourself: nothing will happen, it is

frightening to crawl into a fire. And you know that it is not dangerous to life, but nevertheless you are seized by timidity. But after two or three lessons there is no psychological barrier and you don't even think about the flame. The striving to defend the tank moves out to the foreground. You already know how to do this and you are able to do this--and you work here and help your comrades. And the flame? It recedes before confidence and skill."

Gunner Private R. Lisovskiy:

"When your clothing is burning on you, the main thing is not to become frightened and not to fuss. I fell on the ground and pressed against it more firmly so as to prevent the oxygen's access to the fire,--and that is all. It also happened to your comrade--you have an overcoat and shelter half handy. Any incendiary mixture can be extinguished in a minute."

And afterwards there was the attack. Through fire, smoke, and exploding shells and mines. The offensive spirit of the tankers is irrepressible.

The practical lessons and combined drill which were conducted in the platoon of Senior Lieutenant A. Krivoshchapov served as convincing proof for the participants in the conference that the advanced procedure for molding stable moral-psychological qualities in combating incendiaries helps to develop in the men resolve and confidence in victory over fire.

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## Paratrooper Jump Training Described

Moscow ZNAMENOSETS in Russian No 6, Jun 81 (signed to press 22 May 81) pp 21-22

[Excerpt from presentation by Guards Senior Lieutenant V. Strel'nikov, leader of excellent airborne platoon: "The Bravery of the Paratrooper"]

[Text] The famous Soviet teacher, A. S. Makarenko, said: "Bravery cannot be instilled in a person if you do not place him under conditions where he could display bravery...." Correct words! Actually, in order to train the soldier well for battle, we must teach him to operate during days of peaceful training under conditions similar to those of combat. Accomplishment of this task is already helped by our daily difficult service of the paratrooper which is full of unexpected situations and everyday risk. We conduct all lessons and exercises with consideration of the nature of contemporary battle and without simplifications and indulgences.

I will refer, for an example, to a tactical exercise on which a difficult situation was created. Our platoon had to operate separated from the company in the "enemy's" deep rear. Moreover, during the capture of an important objective at a critical moment of the "battle" the umpire put me "out of action." Sergeant Yevgeniy Ryzhkov, willful and with initiative, assumed command of the platoon without wavering. He controlled the operations of his subordinates boldly and with knowledge of the matter despite the fact that it was necessary to accomplish many missions which arose suddenly: the paratroopers crossed a sector of radioactive "contamination" and all-possible engineering obstacles and barriers, obstructions, and zones of fires under

strong "enemy" influence. Simulation grenades and land mines exploded all around, fire was opened up from the most unexpected directions, and the air shook with the howling of aerial bombs and shells and the roar of diving airplanes (this was attained through the retransmitting of a recording of battle sound effects). Sergeant Ryzhkov did not falter and the soldiers did not lose their heads. By fire as well as in hand-to-hand combat they destroyed "enemy" personnel and weapons and accomplished the assigned mission. The platoon received a high grade, and all the men--good moral-psychological and physical tempering.

In creating a strained instructive situation on exercises and lessons which corresponds to actual combat reality, we strive to see that it contains elements of danger and risk. This permits influencing more effectively the level of training of the trainees and the degree of their psychological tempering. As a result, in difficult situations veteran paratroopers demonstrate high ability, psychological stability, initiative, bravery, and valor.

One day, during jumps the rigging lines of Private M. Privalov's parachute became crossed and the canopy collapsed. The young paratrooper lost his head and did not open the reserve parachute. In a free fall, he reached the canopy of Sergeant N. Balyshkin's parachute. The squad leader immediately came to the aid of his comrade. He ordered Privalov to grasp the canopy with the hands more strongly and not to undertake other actions. The squad leader himself opened the reserve parachute. Both paratroopers landed safely. For bravery and resourcefulness displayed in the sky, the commander granted the paratroopers a brief leave and, in addition, Sergeant Balyshkin was awarded the next military rank of "senior sergeant" ahead of schedule.

However, much strength and energy must be expended in order to instill such qualities in the young soldiers. Individual work has special significance here. Once, when the platoon was accomplishing jumps in the mountains one of the young paratroopers, Private F. Salyukov, was afraid to leave the side of the airplane. Although in general, he was a good soldier and assiduously mastered his combat specialty and had good physical training. Investigating the incident in detail, I became convinced that it was primarily I who was at fault in the psychological failure of the subordinate. Coming to believe in the success of the platoon's forthcoming operations, I overlooked individual work, especially with the young soldiers. Unfortunately, this happens often when we, the commanders of small subunits, in training and indoctrinating the entire collective forget that it consists of individual personalities which have specific psychological features. And, as a result--cases similar to the one which occurred in my platoon with Private Salyukov.

How did I proceed? At the summing up of the results of the exercise I informed the personnel that Private Salyukov was frightened by the difficult jump and remained on board the airplane. I did not begin to draw any conclusions, giving the subordinate the opportunity to examine his own delinquency. Several days later the soldier approached me and said that he deeply realized his delinquency and that now he was ashamed to look his comrades in the eye, and he asked me to punish him severely. "Why should I punish you," I answer the soldier, "once you understood everything and learned the necessary lesson for yourself--it means that you will not commit anything like it again and you don't have to blush in front of your comrades." I advised the young paratrooper to evaluate all his actions and faults in the future by the strict yardstick of battle. I did not relax my attention to him, especially

on field lessons. I posed new, more difficult tasks for him from day to day. He matured, mastered military affairs excellently, and became a good paratrooper, leader, and displayed boldness, resolve, and initiative many times in training battle.

The skillful combination of collective and individual methods of instruction, making it as close as possible to the conditions of actual battle, is the correct way to develop lofty moral-psychological qualities in subordinates.

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## Inculcation of Psychological Stability

Moscow ZNAMENOSETS in Russian No 6, Jun 81 (signed to press 22 May 81) p 22

[Excerpt from presentation of Guards Sergeant V. Kravchenko, candidate master of sport of the USSR: "Stability"]

[Text] What is the psychological stability of the fighting man? It is his ability to stand up against danger, withstand the negative emotional and physical effects of a combat situation on the mind, and to maintain actions and a high level of results in his activity.

In the course of lessons on the obstacle course, I strive to train my subordinates to operate actively under conditions of psychological loads, to acquire experience in overcoming difficulties and negative mental states, and to instill within themselves such volitional qualities as self-control, steadfastness, resolve, boldness, and bravery.

Strictly observing the general requirements of procedure, I conduct instruction from the simple to the complex, try to notice the first manifestations of fear in time, advise the trainee, and encourage him. Experience shows that sometimes it is sufficient simply to call the soldier's attention to some difficult aspect in the accomplishment of one or another exercise in order to relieve excess tension.

It is very important to attune the trainees for the persistent overcoming of difficulties and the manifestation of volitional efforts. I use the following procedures for this.

First of all, I explain in detail the task of the forthcoming drill and attune the soldiers to decisive and active operations. I reinforce what has been stated by personal example. I stress at once: here personal example plays the predominant role. I know from my own experience that the trainees immediately notice any manifestation of indecision or inability of the commander, and then you cannot expect the desired results. This is why even before the lessons I try to work out the necessary elements ahead of time and to bring the procedures for the accomplishment of exercises to perfection.

I create a strained situation on the lesson itself. I gradually increase the load which I later bring to the maximum. Here, I devote special attention to drills in the accomplishment of procedures in overcoming deep and wide obstacles which are

enveloped by fire or ditches which are filled with water, the accomplishment of jumps from high obstacles, and moving over a narrow or rocking support, burning timbers, and half-destroyed stairs. In order to increase the psychological load even more, the subunit commander uses fire sectors, sections of ruins and obstacles, and surprise noise and light effects, employing smoke-puff charges, smoke pots, flashes of bright light, and the retransmission of a sound recording of a battle.

The trainees behave differently in such a situation. In some, it causes combat excitement and the sharpening of attention, memory, and thinking, which furthers purposefulness and activity of operations. In particular, this can be said of Privates A. Fominykh and N. Knyazev who operate boldly and resolutely.

But among other soldiers, under the influence of negative experiences sensitivity is reduced, reactions to external stimuli are slowed, coordination of movements is disrupted, attention and memory are weakened, and the results of activity are reduced. This is how it was with Private Rustamov when he lost his head after running onto a half-destroyed bridge beneath which a fire raged and could not take one step forward. In order to prevent psychological breakdown, I climbed up on the bridge and jumped into the fire, and then I ran off to a safe place. Nothing happened to me--this is what Rustamov understood and he moved forward. But this did not seem to be enough for me, and I decided to use the procedure when the example of a comrade stimulates a soldier to act more boldly and helps to overcome the sense of fear. Private N. Piskayev is in our squad. He received excellent physical training even before service in the army and it is easier for him than for others to succeed in the difficult physical exercises. I make an example of him and offer him the opportunity to demonstrate his ability before the entire squad. This provides good results. When I myself show how some procedure should be accomplished, the subordinates perceive it as something proper and something which stands to reason. But when their comrade demonstrates an acquired ability, the reaction is quite different.

And here, at my command Privates Rustamov and Piskayev rush to assault the obstacles. Both soldiers covered the course successfully and showed good time.

From my personal experience, I was also convinced that the process of instilling psychological stability proceeds much more successfully if the trainees drill in crossing the obstacle course after field lessons. This permits keeping the trainees in specific combat form all the time and in readiness to overcome any difficulties of field and combat life and difficult tests which may be encountered in battle.

## Training in Motor-Vehicle Platoon

Moscow ZNAMENOSETS in Russian No 6, Jun 81 (signed to press 22 May 81) p 23

[Excerpt from presentation by Warrant Officer V. Medvedev, commander of motor-vehicle platoon: "Points of support"]

[Text] In the nature of each soldier there is something his own and inherent only in him. There are no two identical people. One is very mobile, emotional, excitable, and energetic. The other is calm and sluggish. Someone is sociable and easily makes contact with his associates while another is closed, reserved and, as they say, you can't get a word out of him.

In daily matters, such manifestations of the moral-psychological qualities of a person hamper no one, but in the dynamics of contemporary battle the soldier is required to have the ability to react quickly and correctly to a changing situation and operate decisively, boldly, and in close contact with others. This is why the task of the methodologically correct preparation of the soldier and his mind for the meeting with combat reality and the instilling of psychological stability toward danger and risk and the ability to remain disciplined, industrious, and loyal to his duty under any conditions is always urgent and significant for us, commanders. And this task must be accomplished today, considering, as is written in psychology textbooks, the personality features of the serviceman.

The personality features--they are also those points of support and features of the serviceman's nature by relying on which a fighting man can be made of him. I will refer to my own experience.

Private Nikolay Boldarykhin is in our platoon. An intelligent fellow, clever, but not well collected and, I would say, even undisciplined. And there is no need to explain what this can lead to in battle. How to help the youth to work out industriousness in himself? For it is unsuccessful to arouse him with reprimands and punishments alone. It is necessary to attract the soldier by a matter which does not tolerate irresponsibility.

And I found this point of support in his character, noting that he truly loves equipment and is ready to spend all his time at a machine. I began to apply the following methodological procedure to Boldarykhin: I assigned operations to him which were connected with the difficult repair of a motor vehicle and which, by themselves, required self-collection, high responsibility, and discipline.

The result is obvious. Today, Private Boldarykhin is the best driver in the platoon, an expert of combat and political training, and a leader in the competition in the years of the 26th CPSU Congress. Under any conditions he operates in a collected and deliberate manner and with initiative. And on the soiree for the exchange of experiences, when his comrades asked the secret of his success, Nikolay answered: "In discipline."

I must state frankly: these words sincerely pleased me for it was necessary to spend so much time with the soldier before this truth became his inner conviction.

There is a saying: "Industriousness is the soul of military service." We were often convinced of its truth. But industriousness is not instilled at once and not suddenly. I noted that often a lack of industriousness is manifested not by malicious design but through the character of a person, indifference toward the common cause, and spiritual laziness: And, at times, also through the fault of the commander himself: he need only fail to monitor the accomplishment of an assignment once or twice--and he may forget about it or may postpone it until later.... Such a procedure is of no value.

I regard monitoring execution as of paramount importance in instilling a sense of duty and of the man's responsibility for his matter. Here, I also consider special features in the character of the subordinates. Thus, Private Yu. Koksharov was distinguished some time ago by a lack of self-collection and even by some weakness of

will and could quit work uncompleted. Therefore, I established special monitoring of him. For example, I issue instructions to adjust the ignition and establish a realistic time for the accomplishment of the assignment. And then I mandatorily check how the soldier conformed to it and the quality with which he accomplished adjustment of the system.

Such punctual, daily, and thorough checking schools the soldier in order, develops necessary combat qualities in him, and generates high responsibility and a sense of duty.

In battle, not only are industriousness and discipline important, but also emotional and volitional stability and the ability to withstand danger and endure heavy nervous and psychological loads. Such qualities as self-possession and activity in the accomplishment of a combat mission are necessary. How can this be attained today when bombs are not exploding and no one really threatens the life of the soldier?

To develop in the drivers, for example, rapid reaction and the ability to find the correct solution literally in seconds, I use tasks on separation, many of which are published in the journal ZA RULEM. Here, it is important not only for the men to cross the intersection correctly and to let one or another type of transportation move forward, but also to conform to the established time.

Competitions, quickie lessons, and "five-minute exercises" on separation have become popular with us. Both members of the Komsomol bureau and sergeants take an active part in their organization and conduct. One should see how people who are caught up in the spirit of rivalry are transformed. Even Privates V. Pynzar' and N. Lungu who are phlegmatic in temperament become animated and become fast and decisive while Private A. Sheverov who is hot by nature becomes well-collected and circumspect.

And if the striving for the successful accomplishment of the combat mission serves as the motive for active and skillful actions in battle, here men are guided by the striving to gain the victory in the competition and win the title of best driver in the platoon and company.

I also try to create a difficult situation which requires the manifestation of instantaneous reaction, self-control, and coolness during the driving of vehicles on the vehicle driving grounds and when executing marches.

"You are carrying ammunition," I issue a special situation to Private Kh. Aliyev, a soldier who is somewhat sluggish. "An 'enemy' ground attack airplane is attacking you. Bombs are exploding on the road. Act."

And Khanlar drives the transport vehicle, driving around the "craters" which are shown to him at the very last moment, applies the brakes near "unexploded" bombs, develops high speed on open sectors, and maneuvers among "exploded" equipment and hot spots of fire. He crosses the obstacle course in the gas mask and protective equipment.

After such tests, I am confident, the soldier will not let us down in actual battle, either: his mind has been adapted for the accomplishment of surprise special situations which arise in a combat situation.

A multi-kilometer platoon march across mountains and canyons, salt marshes and clay-surfaced deserts, and at night employing blackout lights was such a test of the moral-psychological and professional qualities of the drivers. It proceeded without delays and breakdowns of vehicles. All the men of the subunit, those who have just begun service in the army and those who will end it soon, deserved an excellent grade. This was a grade not only for the combat skill of the soldiers and sergeants, but also for their moral-psychological readiness for combat.

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## Methods for Psychological Tempering

Moscow ZNAMENOSETS in Russian No 6, Jun 81 (signed to press 22 May 81) p 24

[Article by Col N. Fedenko, doctor of psychological sciences, professor: "The Commentary of a Scientist"]

[Text] In my opinion, the problems which were raised at the practical scientific conference with the troops of the Red Banner Central Asian Military District and the methodological experience in the psychological conditioning of the personnel which was generalized there deserve the most fixed attention.

First of all, I should like to note the basic significance of the generalizations which were made in the report of the district commander, Colonel General D. Yazov. They contain a clear and businesslike line which is based on great personal experience and the experience of the district's leading units. A participant in the Great Patriotic War, he shows convincingly that psychological conditioning can be accomplished successfully only on the basis of and in close unity with the moral-political, combat, and physical training of the personnel. It is also correct that commanders, political officers, warrant officers [praporshchik], and sergeants--the immediate chiefs of the soldiers--are called upon to participate in this matter. Only by understanding the essence and content of psychological conditioning and using advanced procedure in daily work with the men can high psychological stability, boldness, and self-control be generated in them.

In order to increase the effectiveness of such work officers, warrant officers, and sergeants must rely on the achievements of contemporary science, including military pedagogy and psychology. The arming of army teachers with scientific knowledge is the most important source for the accomplishment of tasks in the training and indoctrination of the personnel, strengthening military discipline, and raising combat readiness.

The presentations of the participants in the conference who developed the theses of the report sounded with the complete understanding of the essence of psychological conditioning as molding in the men the internal line for actions with initiative, readiness to meet the enemy, stability toward the effect of the depressing factors of battle, and the development of those factors which help the soldier to be fearless, display military skill, and accomplish combat missions precisely.

Those who spoke correctly link the soldier's psychological stability with his ideological conviction. The participants in the conference exchanged interesting work experience in the ideological indoctrination of the men which is attained by various forms: on political lessons and using mass measures, by the organization of debates, and in the course of patriotic undertakings. At the same time, they noted that psychological conditioning also has its specific nature. It consists of helping a person transform tension which arises in him in a dangerous situation from a factor which depresses the mind and hinders actions into a neutral and even stimulating factor.

It is very important for each officer, warrant officer, and sergeant to learn deeply that such a transformation is attained in only one way--by accumulating the experience of successful actions under strained conditions. On all lessons officers, warrant officers, and sergeants should see that their subordinates actually find themselves under difficult conditions and achieve success without fail. In this case, the tension gradually loses its depressing effect on the mind and self-control and self-confidence will develop in the soldier.

But how can a situation which causes tension in the men be created on lessons? For this, the commander must establish rigid time standards for the accomplishment of one or another procedure or assignment, exercise strict monitoring of the trainees' actions, display high demandingness toward them, develop a spirit of competition in people in the course of training, and create elements of danger and risk. The practical use of all the listed possibilities was well presented in that part of the conference which took place in the field where a number of interesting demonstration lessons were conducted for its participants.

Specific methodological procedures were demonstrated on the demonstration lessons by the use of which officers, warrant officers, and sergeants can raise considerably the effectiveness of combat training and improve the psychological conditioning of the men for active operations under conditions of contemporary war. These procedures are reflected rather completely in the materials of the conference which were published in the journal. Their attentive study will help the reader not only to look deeply into the difficult and important problems of the moral-political and psychological training of the men, but also to equip themselves with leading experience and continue the creative search for new procedures and means for its accomplishment.

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## POLITICAL TRAINING: NEED FOR IMPROVEMENT STRESSED

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 18, Sep 81 (signed to press 3 Sep 81) pp 3-8

[Editorial: "Achieve High Results From Political Training"]

[Text] The Communist Party has always attached enormous importance to the ideological-theoretical training of its members and the political indoctrination of Soviet citizens. The role of ideological conditioning of Communists and all working people is becoming even more important today, in conditions of mature socialism, highly dynamic socioeconomic processes, and a sharp aggravation of the ideological struggle in the world arena. A special place in ideological indoctrination work is occupied by the system of political education, which arms Communists and all working people with knowledge of Marxism-Leninism and the laws of societal development, fostering a correct understanding of the processes taking place in today's world and mobilization of Soviet citizens for successful implementation of the grandiose plans specified at the 26th CPSU Congress.

The party views political training as a front-line position in the struggle for communism. This was stressed once again at the 26th CPSU Congress. The congress documents also specified concrete ways to achieve further development and improvement in the political training of Communists and the party-unaffiliated. "Perhaps the main thing in party education," stated the Central Committee Report to the CPSU Congress, "is its result. What do we want to achieve? We want to ensure that party policy merges with the activity of the masses, and we want party education to teach people, as V. I. Lenin put it, 'to act as communism truly demands'." In other words the objective is to achieve in actual practice a unity of ideological-theoretical, political indoctrination, organizational and management work. The Communist Party demands that study of Marxist-Leninist theory be performed in an organic unity, in a close link with the practical business of building communism. Only this kind of training can effectively help increase the sociopolitical and professional activeness of Communists. Recently the party Central Committee issued a decree entitled "On Further Improving Party Training in Light of the Resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress." The decree emphasizes the necessity of elaboration and implementation of concrete measures aimed at improving the quality and results of party training, in ensuring that acquired knowledge is transformed into conviction, into a guide to action, and that party education is organically tied in with accomplishment of production tasks.

The resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and CPSU Central Committee decrees on ideological matters have enriched ideological indoctrination and teaching methods work in all elements and forms of political training, party instruction and economic education, have increased the job and political activeness of Communists and have exerted positive influence on accomplishment of the tasks of further strengthening the indoctrinational role of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Political agencies devote considerable attention to securing a high ideological level of lectures and seminar classes based on the proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress. Leader personnel and the most experienced propagandists are enlisted to conduct such activities. Additional series of lectures on the most important items discussed at the congress are extensively offered, as well as theoretical conferences, preparation of reports, discussion of monographs and articles on military-political problems, arrangements are made for the men to be addressed by delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress, scientists, officials of local party and soviet agencies, experts from industry and agriculture, and individual and group consultations are held.

A central position in political training is occupied by thorough explanation of the Lenin ideological-theoretical legacy, the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the laws governing and patterns of enhancement of the party's leadership role in the activities of the Soviet society, problems of CPSU foreign policy activity, strengthening of the socialist community, the Communist and worker movement, and the ideological struggle in the international arena.

Meriting approval is the practice of regular discussion by many political agencies, party and Komsomol organizations of questions connected with the political training of military personnel, examination at conferences and meetings of progress in studying the documents of the 26th CPSU Congress. Also positive is the fact that in the 1981 training year there was noted in many districts, groups of forces and fleets greater activeness on the part of leader personnel in organizing and holding political instruction classes, especially on the proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress. There has been an improvement in the quality of work with group instructors, material support for instruction classes, and utilization of technical propaganda means at such classes.

Improvement of political training has a beneficial effect on improving the ideological conditioning of servicemen and promotes improvement in their combat training and performance of duty. Take, for example, the unit in which officer V. Abramov serves as political worker. Commanders, political workers, the party and Komsomol organizations in this unit take a practical approach in political training of personnel. They devote constant attention to work with group instructors, holding regular consultation sessions on current problems of party domestic and foreign policy and the proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress. They make sure to provide lectures and seminars with visual aids. Preparation for and conduct of political instruction classes are strictly monitored. Supplementary mass agitation measures are frequently scheduled to assist in political training. All this has made it possible to achieve a high ideological and methodological level of instruction classes and to raise the ideological conditioning of personnel on the whole to a new and higher level. It is not surprising that during a recent test the man displayed excellent knowledge of the covered material and fine results in combat training proficiency.

Knowledge, convictions, and their implementation in practical activities. This formula excellently covers the goals and tasks of political training. Practical experience shows that success in this area is determined in large measure by a correct understanding by propagandists of the problem of the correlation between theory and practice and the ability to structure the training and indoctrination process in such a manner that teaching students theory and party policies promotes formation of an active attitude in the men toward life and exerts a positive influence on their work performance and military labor.

The decree entitled "On Further Improvement of Party Training in Light of the Resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress" focuses special attention on the necessity of improving selection, training and indoctrination of propagandists, instructors in all forms of party training, and university faculty of Marxism-Leninism. The theoretical level and methods skills of party training instructors and the ability to respond quickly and efficiently to the intellectual needs of students and to help them find substantiated answers to questions of domestic and international affairs which are of concern to them -- all these factors are primary in determining the success of party education. "For the propagandist," stressed the Central Committee Report to the 26th CPSU Congress, "is the principal figure in the party training system. It is he who determines in large measure whether seminars, political schools and universities will be a place where boredom sometimes reigns, where students merely 'sit out' the assigned number of hours or whether, on the contrary, they everywhere become genuine centers of lively party thought and word."

The skill and competence of propagandists and their sense of responsibility for the assigned task are dictated in large measure by the level of work with them on the part of political agencies, party committees and bureaus. Selection, indoctrination, training and additional training of propagandists are one of the main areas of party supervision of the ideological conditioning of military personnel, workers and employees. Today, when the scale of party ideological indoctrination activities has increased and tasks have become more complex, this work cannot be performed in the old way, for it is no secret that measures conducted with propagandists sometimes are insufficiently effective and fail to achieve the goal. "It is obviously necessary, without becoming carried away with excessive expansion in the number of seminar students," stated Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, "resolutely to focus efforts on improving the quality of training, of Communists in particular. And this task cannot be accomplished without a more solid approach to selection, training and prompt informing of our propagandist cadres."

It is important to reinforce and build upon all positive elements which have been amassed in working with propagandists and in organization of the entire system of political education of military personnel, workers and employees. At the same time, analyzing the results of the 1981 training year and preparing for training classes in the new year, we must bear in mind that party training, as emphasized in the CPSU Central Committee decree, does not yet fully conform to the practical demands of life, to the new tasks of building communism, and is insufficiently coordinated with accomplishing important sociopolitical and production tasks. The improved general educational and political level of Communists, their knowledgeability, intellectual needs and professional interests are poorly taken into consideration. At training classes there is frequently a lack of a lively exchange of opinions, productive discussions, profound analysis of important items and acute problems of

concern to the students. These deficiencies are also characteristic of the political training of military personnel, army and navy civilian workers and employees.

Some political agencies and party organizations still devote little attention to comprehensive improvement of the training process and do not seek to ensure that knowledge of party theory and policies are transformed into a guide to action. Errors of omission occur in selection of propagandists and in arming them with advanced methods of teaching and indoctrinating military personnel, civilian workers and employees.

In order that political training more fully correspond to the practical demands of life, it is essential to be more concerned with improving its organization, to offer students favorable opportunities for independent study, thorough mastery of curricula, to monitor student progress in an effective manner, and to develop a feeling of personal responsibility for training. An important condition for a high level of party education is observance of the volunteer principle in selection of subject and form of instruction, taking into account the level of preparation and ideological aspirations of students, and a differentiated approach toward making up instruction groups. Practical experience indicates that organizational problems are successfully resolved where political agencies and secretaries of party and Komsomol organizations analyze in detail the quality of instruction given to Communists and Komsomol members, their interests and desires, with prompt and timely advice and counsel to students and propagandists.

Guided by party decisions and instructions of the USSR minister of defense and Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, military councils, commanders, political agencies, and party organizations are called upon to work persistently to improve the level of Marxist-Leninist training of officers, general officers and flag officers, political training of warrant officers, political instruction classes for enlisted personnel, noncommissioned officers and petty officers, as well as the system of party instruction, economics education, and political training of Komsomol members and other young people existing in the army and navy.

A primary concern of political agencies and party organizations is to ensure a deep and integral study by the men of Marxist-Leninist theory, the writings of K. Marx, F. Engels, and V. I. Lenin, the heroic history of our party, the documents of the 26th CPSU Congress, the works of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and other party leaders. On this foundation they are to form in personnel feelings of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism, implacable opposition toward bourgeois and revisionist ideology, and an active attitude toward life. It is important persuasively and comprehensibly to make each and every serviceman aware of the congress points pertaining to defense matters and thoroughly to explain the necessity of increasing vigilance, the combat potential of the Armed Forces, and readiness to rebuff the aggressive intrigues of imperialism.

Constant concern should be displayed for further raising the scientific level of instruction classes and increasing their link with practical realities. It is necessary more aggressively to utilize political training and party instruction for the moral, military, legal and labor indoctrination of personnel, and the unifying of military and labor collectives.

Continuing to improve Marxist-Leninist training of officers, it is essential more extensively to apply at instruction classes the problem method of learning, ensuring a closer link between theory and practical tasks. One should boost the results of independent work by students on the recommended literature. The holding of summary classes following each period of training, with assignment of suitable grades, is being adopted in order to increase the responsibility of officers for thorough assimilation of Marxist-Leninist instructional curricula.

It is necessary for the ideological conditioning of officers to utilize more aggressively theoretical and scientific-practical conferences, lecture groups, lecture series, discussions, political information sessions, discussions of research papers, as well as the 20 hours allocated each year within the commander training system to classes in military education science and psychology, the fundamentals of military law, and practical political indoctrination work. A most important task of training officers at universities of Marxism-Leninism and two-year evening party schools is to prepare them for successfully performing the duties of propagandists within the political training system.

Military higher educational institutions should particularly enhance the role of theoretical and methodological seminars in the political training of faculty personnel and scholars studying Marxist-Leninist theory on individual programs. It is important to ensure that seminars optimally promote deepening of the political, philosophical and economic preparation of these cadres, their ideological and professional growth, and enhancement of civic activeness.

It is necessary to work persistently to improve the quality of lectures and seminars in political training groups for warrant officers as well as reenlisted personnel and female military personnel. Political training with these personnel will be conducted in the new training year on the basis of a uniform 100-hour curriculum. It is essential to seek to achieve a high degree of effectiveness in their independent study of the recommended literature.

In the political training of enlisted personnel, noncommissioned officers and petty officers it is necessary more fully to take into account the increased general educational and cultural level and aspirations of personnel, to ensure an innovative approach toward application at training classes both of the lecture-seminar method and of the lecture-discussion method, as well as the holding of instruction classes in the form of a political hour in field conditions.

Political instruction classes should expand a serviceman's political outlook and should teach him to see the historic significance of his military labor. It is necessary to work persistently to ensure that the knowledge acquired by personnel is transformed into solid life convictions and that each individual thoroughly understands the necessity of exemplary performance of his patriotic and internationalist duty, and the need for an all-out increase in vigilance and combat readiness as well as strengthening of military discipline.

At the present time, when preparations are in progress for the new training year within the party education system, it is important to approach in a highly responsible manner the organization of work in this area in the spirit of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee decree. In conformity with the new structure,

party education of army and navy Communists, civilian workers and employees will be carried out in various forms: in fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism schools, schools of scientific communism, party-economic activist schools, theoretical and methodological seminars, and universities of Marxism-Leninism. Party members who do not have a secondary education will be able to study in political schools the biography of V. I. Lenin, the USSR Constitution, and problems of CPSU domestic and foreign policy. In schools of scientific communism, party members with higher and secondary specialized education will take problem courses on developed socialism, the historical experience of the CPSU, party economic policy, improvement of the mechanism of economic management, current problems of CPSU ideological work, the world socialist system, and the international Communist, worker and national liberation movement.

Party-economic activist schools will begin operating under the auspices of the political agencies of military-construction units and the political sections of special units, military district rear services, groups of forces, fleets, and party committees of repair and overhaul enterprises. At these schools party member personnel will master Marxist-Leninist methodology of analyzing contemporary economic and social problems, scientific methods of party work, organizing and management activities, and a combined approach to indoctrination.

At schools and study groups of young Communists set up under the auspices of party committees and bureaus, personnel will study the CPSU Rules, party program documents, the fundamentals of party organizational development, and Instructions to CPSU organizations in the Soviet Army and Navy.

Concrete measures must be taken to improve economics education, focusing particular attention on enhancing its role in carrying out economic and indoctrination tasks. It is necessary to achieve further improvement in the activities of schools of Communist labor.

It is important to boost the theoretical level and effectiveness of political training of Komsomol members and other young people among civilian employees, and to strengthen its role in implementation of the points of the 26th CPSU Congress dealing with forming a generation of politically active individuals, who are knowledgeable, who love labor and know how to work, and who are ready at all times to defend their homeland.

The new training year in the party training and economic education system begins with study of the topic "The strength of the party lies in unity with the people. The strength of the people lies in unity with the party and in its leadership." This topic opens up considerable opportunities for purposeful, high-principled analysis and evaluation of the contribution by each and every party member to the affairs of the establishment, enterprise or construction job, and his responsibility for accomplishing targeted production tasks.

Mass forms of propaganda and agitation also require further improvement in theoretical level and effectiveness: political information sessions, lecture groups, film lecture groups, study groups, people's universities, Lenin lessons, and socio-political readings. Mass forms of party propaganda should become a genuine Leninist university for the millions.

It is the duty of military councils, commanders, political agencies, and party organizations to work persistently to improve direction of political training and party instruction, to exercise high-principled and effective verification of their organization and quality, and constantly to study and extensively to disseminate advanced know-how. Each party organization should be a genuine center of daily ideological indoctrination activity and aggressively influence the political training of personnel.

Work pertaining to selecting and training instructors for groups involving all forms of political instruction of personnel, army and navy civilian workers and employees demands special attention in completing preparations for the new training year. These should be people who are capable of publicizing Marxist-Leninist theory and party policy in an innovative and easily understandable manner. It is essential to provide systematic theoretical and methods training of propagandists in brief courses of instruction and at seminars, to provide them with favorable working conditions, to keep them from being loaded down with other civic assignments, and to praise them for conscientious and productive labor. Concern should also be focused on instructing university of Marxism-Leninism volunteer teachers brought in from civilian higher educational institutions. Political agencies and party organizations must more fully utilize the propagandist training capabilities of the party instruction network at seminars and group instruction courses held by local party agencies.

It is essential to monitor on a regular basis the ideological growth of Communists and the quality of political training of military personnel, civilian workers and employees. It is important to arrange things everywhere in such a manner that political training helps the students better understand the demands of the party and to be more active in performing military duties and labor, in socialist competition, in ideological indoctrination work, and in the campaign to strengthen organization and discipline and to increase vigilance and combat readiness.

To improve the organization and quality of political training to the level of the guidelines of the 26th CPSU Congress and the demands of the CPSU Central Committee is a task of great importance for political agencies, party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations of combined units and establishments, units and enterprises.

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## SOVIET OFFICERS: PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

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[Article: "The Soviet Officer -- A Model of Discipline"]

[Text] This has become a firm rule, always applicable in a combat situation and unswervingly observed in the army and navy today, during peacetime military training. After receiving orders, execution of which demands an exertion of all one's energies, and sometimes also heroism, courage, and willingness for self-sacrifice, the unit and warship commander communicates these orders first of all to his officers. Let us say that there is to be held a tactical exercise, flight training activities in bad weather, an extended ocean cruise, or any other combat training task; the commander and political worker gather together the officers for advice and counsel on how best to accomplish the mission. And the officers, exercising the authority invested in them, applying all their knowledge, abilities, and creative initiative, relying on the assistance of Communists and Komsomol members, ensure successful accomplishment of the assigned task.

Soviet officer.... When we hear or say these two words, we picture a person with a highly developed sense of responsibility, who is totally dedicated to the Communist Party and Soviet people, an ideologically mature, strong-willed, disciplined person who enjoys the total trust, love and respect of his subordinates. Having responded to the call of their heart by choosing the profession of defender of the homeland, our officers comprise the backbone, the foundation of USSR Armed Forces personnel. They are a reliable support of the party and state in the army and navy and bearers of Communist ideals, revolutionary spirit, and fine combat traditions.

V. I. Lenin's sagacious prediction has come true: he stated that "only Red officers will enjoy authority with the men and will be able to consolidate socialism in our army. Such an army will be invincible." Throughout the entire heroic history of the armed forces of a new type, in numerous fierce battles with the enemy, Soviet officers honorably justified their responsible mission and the great trust placed in them. A deep understanding of their patriotic and internationalist duty, firmness of class position, and an unbending will to win were forged out in the crucible of battle.

"Officer cadres are the golden treasure of the army and navy," stated USSR Minister of Defense Mar SU D. F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. "Soviet officers are distinguished by loyalty to the party and people, a high ideological-political level, a broad outlook, a high level of education, culture, and professional skill. They are able mentors of young army personnel, experienced indoctrinators, teachers, genuine patriots, whose entire life is dedicated to the cause of guaranteeing the security of the homeland. Aggressive implementers of Communist Party policy in the Armed Forces, officers daily carry its ideas to the military masses and mobilize personnel for practical implementation of the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress. They do not forget for a single minute the complexity of the international situation and the increased danger of war to our country and the nations of the socialist community, proceeding from the aggressive circles of imperialism and its henchmen. They are doing everything they can to ensure that day by day the combat readiness of subunits, units and naval ships becomes stronger, to ensure that each and every military collective is a precision, smoothly operating organism, capable of optimally carrying out an operation order and its sacred duty to defend the national interests of the socialist homeland. This was convincingly confirmed by the army and navy exercise code-named 'West-81,' held at the beginning of September on the territory of the Belorussian and Baltic military districts and in the Baltic Sea."

In all their diversified activities connected with training and indoctrination of personnel and accomplishing the complex tasks of combat and political training, commanders and political workers take into account the statement by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev that "in present-day conditions the importance of discipline and of personal responsibility is increasing immeasurably, especially the responsibility of economic, soviet and party leaders." Officers are clearly aware that this party demand also applies in full measure to them. A high degree of discipline and responsibility are necessary in all areas of the building of communism and are becoming mandatory moral standards and features of the work style in the developed socialist society. And in the army and navy, by virtue of the specific features of military labor, the vital activities of any military collective are absolutely inconceivable without them. In addition, the present level of development of weapons and equipment, the swift pace, dynamic nature, and enormous physical and moral-psychological stresses of modern combat demand more than at any time in the past swiftness, decisiveness and flawless smoothness of actions, and efficient execution on the part of all military personnel without exception, honed to the highest level. And of course first and foremost officers should display a model of discipline.

Inner composure, an unbending firmness of will and spirit, willingness and ability to carry out a received order precisely and promptly, to display boldness, decisiveness, and persistence in overcoming difficulties and achieving the stated objectives, in carrying out the mission assigned to the subunit, unit and warship in any situation, even the most complex and adverse -- these qualities attest to genuine officer discipline.

Nurtured and indoctrinated by the Communist Party, absorbing the spiritual wealth and moral values of our socialist way of life, the overwhelming majority of officers in the Soviet Armed Forces possess such qualities. Officers give their subordinates an example of conscientious discipline, precise execution of the demands

of the USSR Constitution, Soviet laws, the military oath and military regulations, and rigorous observance of the principles of Communist morality and military ethics. Personal exemplariness on the part of commanders and political workers is a most important condition for their successful execution of the duties of service and influence on the collective.

There is a saying that word calls but deed leads. All officers, and especially officers at the regimental and ship level, are constantly in view of the men. And if an officer displays a military bearing at all times, is composed, and is distinguished by flawless smartness of appearance, is demanding and tactful, and assiduously carries out his duties, his men will emulate him and accept every order and instructions from him as having the force of law, to be carried out precisely and unquestioningly. This is convincingly confirmed by the experience of leading officers, and in particular regimental commander Gds Col V. Skorik (recently promoted), submarine commanding officer Capt 2d Rank Yu. Nichik, and Gds Capt G. Borisov, commanding officer of a guards airborne battalion. The military collectives entrusted to them are distinguished by firm discipline and unity; they achieved in the year of the 26th CPSU Congress excellent results in improving tactical and weapon proficiency and in increasing combat readiness. And a decisive role in all this was played by the mobilizing example of a responsible attitude toward the assigned task by commander-Communists, their work style and leadership.

The years of service and command experience vary among the above-named officers, and the scope and specific features of their activities differ, but there is also much in common in these activities. For example, characteristic of all three is a political approach to things, that is, an approach from the position of the state, the party, the ability correctly to utilize their delegated power and the considerable authority of the one-man commander, to combine strict demandingness with sensitiveness and constant attention toward and concern for others, to unite the efforts of command-political personnel, party and Komsomol organizations in the campaign for firm procedure as specified by regulations, and a high degree of effectiveness of the training and indoctrination process. Guards Colonel Skorik's subordinates say the following about him: "He is strict but fair. He is demanding on us, but doubly so on himself." Captain 2d Rank Nichik is described both by his superiors and subordinates as a man of strong will, demanding on himself and others, possessing excellent organizing abilities and the ability to work with others. Similar comments are made about Guards Captain Borisov, whose record of service is not so long but whose conscientious performance has been rewarded by two medals: "He is exceptionally industrious. He devotes himself fully to the business of maintaining his subunit at a high level of combat readiness, and he demands the same of his subordinates." As we see, these comments all stress the personal exemplariness and demandingness of commanders, their exemplary performance of service. And it is logical that the majority of regiment, submarine and battalion officers possess the same qualities.

It has been indisputably proven by practical army and navy experience that the spark of the commander's example will ignite in the hearts of his men the flame of patriotic striving to perform their duty conscientiously. An example not in a narrow but in the broadest meaning of the word, which presupposes exemplary performance of all the numerous obligations prescribed by military regulations, although they say that it is impossible to prescribe rules for all instances which

occur in life, nevertheless it is difficult to find an aspect of an officer's activities which is not clearly and precisely covered in regulations. How to teach and indoctrinate subordinates, to structure relations with them, how to organize and conduct combat and political training, socialist competition, to establish and maintain firm military order -- all this and many other things are specified in regulations. And only those officers who unswervingly follow the letter and the spirit of regulations, who strictly demand that their subordinates observe the points of regulations, achieve good results in strengthening discipline, organization, in unifying military collectives and increasing combat readiness.

To be or not to be demanding -- such a question does not exist for an officer. It is his inalterable duty and primary obligation of service. He is invested by party and government with power and authorities so that, skillfully combining conviction and coercion, he will demand of his men unquestioning obedience, precise and unconditional execution of orders and instructions, observance of Soviet laws, the military oath, and military regulations. Party and Komsomol organizations should give him all-out support in this regard and should strengthen the authority of the one-man commander.

But there is also another aspect to things: only just and fair demandingness in conformity with regulations, inseparably bound with trust in and closeness to one's men, respect for their human dignity, with daily concern for and a comradely attitude toward one's subordinates is acceptable in the Soviet Armed Forces. Born and affirmed by socialism in communication between Soviet citizens, including military personnel, the proud word "comrade" reflects the spiritual kinship between superior and subordinate. Soviet officers and enlisted personnel are people with a common ideology and like thoughts. They are united into a single fighting family by Marxist-Leninist ideology, political maturity, and a common noble task -- defense of the socialist homeland. At the same time there exist many very fine facets in working with people, and an officer should grasp them at all times, under no circumstances replacing demandingness with rudeness and comradely relations with undue familiarity.

A commander should not ignore a single misdemeanor by a subordinate and should strictly punish the negligent and remiss, but this by no means gives him the right to shout, abuse and insult, of which certain officers unfortunately are still sometimes guilty. Internal Service Regulations state that a commander shall thoroughly study his personnel by means of personal contact both on and off duty. Some officers, however, prefer to "study" their men in the quiet of their office, on the basis of questionnaires and efficiency reports, forgetting the fact that only continuous personal contact with subordinates and working individually with them enables one truly to know their needs, desires, attitudes, and to influence the development of excellent moral-po ical and fighting qualities in the men. Obviously such errors should be promptly corrected by higher commanders, political agencies, party and Komsomol organizations.

The role of the political worker is exceptionally important with officers, just as in the daily affairs of the military collective as a whole. The political worker is called upon, to use the apt words of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, ideologically to condition the heart and soul of the men, to develop in them a strong feeling of love of the homeland. The deputy commander for political affairs should be a model

of Communist conviction, high party-mindedness, the finest moral-political and ethical qualities, responsiveness and sensitivity toward others. The method of persuasion has always been and remains the principal method of political worker activity. His broad ideological-theoretical outlook, party enthusiasm, personal exemplariness in all things, high principledness and implacability toward all departures from military laws and standards of Communist morality give political work concreteness, a businesslike nature, an aggressive character, and make it genuinely effective.

Army Gen A. A. Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, stressed time and again that today the labor of a political worker is appraised by how deeply he has grasped the tasks advanced by the party at the 26th CPSU Congress and how he implements them, in close cooperation with command personnel, in his assigned sector in the interest of improving the ideological conditioning of servicemen, organization and discipline, vigilance and combat readiness. A correct job is being done by those political workers who devote special attention to forming excellent political, professional and moral qualities in officers, who work together with party and Komsomol organizations to boost their activeness and responsibility as implementers of party policy and decisions.

An active life position and personal exemplariness by officers in their performance of service and discipline do not come spontaneously but are the result of constant indoctrination work with them by commanders, political agencies, party and Komsomol organizations. In those units, combined units and naval ships where this work is done in a systematic and purposeful manner, where there is genuine concern to ensure that all officers, and especially young officers, thoroughly understand the responsibility placed on their shoulders, possess organizer abilities and know the principles and methods of political and military indoctrination and the fundamentals of military education science and psychology, as a rule they perform exemplary service and successfully impose procedure laid down by regulations. Party and Komsomol organizations in which there is a businesslike atmosphere, an atmosphere of mutual demandingness, in which committees and bureaus regularly scrutinize the service performance and intellectual world of officer-Communists and Komsomol members and enlist them in civic activities, always more appreciably influence their professional development.

Meriting approval and support is the experience of those commanders, political agencies, party and Komsomol organizations which, implementing the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee decree entitled "On Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Indoctrination Work," devote the closest attention to expanding the ideological-theoretical horizons of officers and who work persistently to improve the quality and effectiveness of their Marxist-Leninist training. A Communist philosophical outlook and ideological conviction are the basis of conscientious officer performance, conscious discipline and other excellent moral-military qualities. A politically mature individual will never retreat from a class position, from the principles and standards of Communist morality, and will never maintain silence when it is necessary to combat views which are alien to us and backward attitudes.

Great importance in working with officers should be attached to ensuring their moral flawlessness, total honesty and truthfulness. An officer is a person of honor

and spiritual purity. Incompatible with the position of officer is deception, embellishment of the truth, concealment of infractions which do serious detriment to strengthening of discipline and increasing combat readiness. Stern measures should be taken against those who embark upon such a slippery path, those who dissemble.

Practical realities have proven the enormous influence of socialist competition on the development of initiative, responsibility and efficiency in officers. In those units and on those naval ships where it is organized in conformity with Leninist principles and today's demands of the party, where officers make concrete pledges aimed at improving their ideological-theoretical and military-technical level, where pledge performance is properly monitored, as a rule word is always followed by deed. Performing the role of organizers and leaders of competition, officers acquire skill of effective work with others.

Alongside other forms of indoctrination, an important role is played by officer meetings, if they are held regularly, and if an atmosphere of open exchange of views, high-principled and benevolent criticism and self-criticism is established at such meetings, and if matters pertaining to discipline, honor and dignity, honesty and truthfulness, and an officer's work style are discussed in light of the demands of the party, the USSR minister of defense and the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy. At such meetings the younger officers learn from their seniors and receive from them useful advice and recommendations. Such communication brings close together and unifies the body of officers.

Officer service is responsible and involves many difficulties. Aware of this fact, commanders, political workers, and party organizations should be concerned with providing them adequate housing and services, organization of leisure-time activities, adequate rest and recreation, cultural, medical and trade services. Good living conditions for an officer's family and decent bachelor officer's quarters, which constitute home for officers of lieutenant rank, directly affect an officer's attitude toward his job. And one should bear in mind that the more concern is displayed for an officer, the more concern he will have for his men, learning from his seniors a sensitivity and attentiveness toward the needs and desires of others.

Work with individuals occupies a special place in the diversity of forms and methods of officer training and indoctrination. As we know, people are unique, differing from one another not only in personality and temperament but also in level of political maturity, level of job proficiency and culture. Each individual has his own strong and weak points, his own interests, enthusiasms, and difficulties. To work individually with an officer means to get to know him, to support and develop his best qualities and to help him eliminate negative qualities. For some officers it is enough merely to support, to inspire with kind words, to correct and to caution against errors. Another must be patiently taught the practical skills of indoctrination work with subordinates and organization of productive training classes and personnel competition. Still another needs practical advice and friendly sympathy.

Unfortunately some commanders and political workers, party and Komsomol organizations lack the ability and sometimes the desire to operate in this manner. They become carried away with administrationism, and in place of a thoughtful analysis of the performance of officers and their mistakes they resort to pep talks and

vociferous reprimands, and go for years without visiting the families of officers and bachelor officer's quarters. Sometimes practical topics pertaining to the personal exemplariness of officers are discussed at meetings, seminars and conferences, but the discussion is highly general, and the person of each participant is lost in the flow of nondirected reproaches and appeals. Checks by higher commanders reveal that in spite of an abundance of activities, leaders and activists have failed to note that one officer has lost his military bearing, another has lost faith in himself, a third has neglected reviewing regulations and manuals, etc. This is what happened, for example, on board the ship on which Capt 3d Rank N. Zagrumnyy serves as political worker. Similar errors of omission are revealed in other military collectives. They must be corrected resolutely and without delay.

It is a great honor to be an officer of the Soviet Armed Forces. His name is covered with unfading glory, the name of reliable defender of the achievements of socialism, an ardent patriot and internationalist. He enjoys honor and respect with Soviet citizens. The party, government, and our entire people highly value his difficult military labor. But this also imposes enormous responsibility on officers. Each of them should value the trust placed in him and be a model of discipline and earnest service to the cause of the party, performance of military duty, and moral purity. Every officer is obligated to devote all his resources and energy to ensure firm procedure laid down by regulations and a high level of combat readiness in the area which has been entrusted to him. Commanders and political agencies, party and Komsomol organizations are called upon continuously to aid and assist him.

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## POLITICAL INDOCTRINATION: DEVELOPMENT OF SOVIET SOCIETY

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[Article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences, Professor, Col K. Vorob'yev: "On the Road to a Classless Society"]

[Excerpts] The Great October Socialist Revolution signaled the beginning of solution of the root social problems advanced by the entire course of historical development. The central, paramount task was destruction of the obsolete system which was grounded on man's exploitation of man, and building a classless Communist society. Profound economic, social and intellectual reforms took place in the Soviet Union in the years following the revolution, reforms focused on accomplishing this historic task and logically leading to the total victory of communism.

A unique attribute of mature socialism is creation in our country of a fundamentally new system of collectivist societal relations. Further strengthening of the unity of the Soviet people and the social cohesion of society has become the principal trend in the development of this system at the contemporary stage. This is expressed in strengthening of the alliance of the worker class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia, in greater community of the root interests of all social groups and strata, and in intensive elimination of the substantial differences between urban and rural areas, between workers of intellectual and physical labor.

The resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress also focus on further acceleration of the social progress of our society and strengthening of its unity in all areas. "Our goal," noted Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in the Central Committee Report, "is the creation of a society in which people will not be divided into classes. And we can state quite definitely that we are slowly but surely advancing toward this great goal" ("Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS" [Materials of the 26th CPSU Congress], page 52).

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* It is recommended that this article be utilized in officer Marxist-Leninist training groups when studying the topic "Development of the Social-Class Structure of the Soviet Society in Conditions of Mature Socialism."

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Establishment of the social homogeneity of society, constituting a general law and pattern of the Communist system, goes through two stages. During the period of transition from capitalism to socialism, the socialist type of social-class structure of society is formed. There occurs at the stage of developed socialism the process of overcoming the remaining differences between classes and social groups and the formation of a classless structure of society. Under communism, on the foundation of a high level of development of productive resources, all members of society will have the same relationship to the means of production and equal conditions of labor and distribution of material goods. The road to full social equality is long and complex. It can be negotiated only by the selfless efforts of the people, under the guidance and leadership of the Communist Party.

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MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

SOVIET PEACE PROGRAM FOR THE EIGHTIES

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 18, Sep 81 (signed to press 3 Sep 81) pp 24-31

[Article by S. Borisov: "Against Military Threat, For a Peaceful Future of Peoples"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] The preservation of peace has been and remains the principal foreign-policy goal of the CPSU and the Soviet State. Our party views the campaign to strengthen peace and to deepen international détente primarily as a struggle to ensure for the Soviet people the requisite external conditions for carrying out their grandiose plans of construction.

Strengthening of world peace is the ardent desire of all working people throughout the world. And for this reason the CPSU is working tirelessly to carry out Lenin's behest -- as many decisions and measures as possible "which would genuinely lead toward peace if not achieving the total elimination of the danger of war" ("Poln. Sobr. Soch." [Complete Works], Vol 45, page 241).

Our philosophy of peace is a philosophy of historical optimism. Achievement of a firm peace is an entirely realistic goal. Soviet Communists are convinced that the peace offensive, in spite of all the complexity and conflictiveness of the international situation, will lead to additional successes in the campaign against the danger of war.

In the 1970's the Peace Program drafted at the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses became a reliable compass in the struggle to eliminate the threat of war and to improve the international climate. Its practical implementation has demonstrated the correctness and farsightedness of the tasks advanced in the Peace Program, the correctness of the course of policy aimed at achieving a change for the better in international relations, a turn from "cold war" to détente, to peaceful coexistence of nations with differing social systems, and to mutual beneficial cooperation.

With what did peoples enter the 1980's? What characterizes the present international situation?

The Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community have achieved additional substantial success in the world arena. By their purposeful, aggressive foreign-policy activities they are making a weighty contribution toward strengthening

the peace and security of peoples. The proposals they are advancing pertaining to the most vital problems of the present day are exerting positive influence on the processes which are taking place in the world and are in conformity with the vital interests of the overwhelming majority of mankind. The role played in European and international affairs by the Warsaw Pact Organization and its Political Consultative Committee is on the whole influential and beneficial. Problems pertaining to improving the Joint Forces of the Warsaw Pact member nations are being successfully resolved in the interests of reliable defense of socialist achievements. Military cooperation among the allied countries and armies is developing and growing stronger.

The position of the young independent nations of Asia and Africa, particularly those favoring socialism, has become stronger. Mutual relations between them and the Soviet Union as well as the other socialist countries have strengthened. Outstanding victories of the national liberation movement were won in the 1970's. Elimination of the colonial empires was virtually completed. These successes were achieved through difficult struggle. Imperialism is doing everything in its power to continue ruling the destinies of the countries of Asia and Africa and to exploit their natural resources. The imperialists are declaring entire regions of Asia and Africa to be a sphere of their vital interests, are enmeshing them with a network of military bases, are concentrating in these areas troops and fleets armed with mass destruction weapons, are supporting racist and dictator regimes, and are kindling focal points of conflict. Extensively employing terror tactics and violence against peoples, aggressive imperialist circles and their henchmen are interfering in the internal affairs of other countries, are slandering the national liberation movement, and are portraying it as a manifestation of "international terrorism." Seeking to delude the public, the ideologues and politicians of imperialism are creating a psychological climate which is favorable for achievement of the narrow, selfish goals of world reaction.

The revolutionary process is deepening in the countries of Central and South America, the peoples of which are increasingly more resolutely seeking liberation from the tyrannical domination of U.S. monopolies and the oligarchies and dictator regimes which do the bidding of these monopolies.

The positive changes which are taking place in the world are evoking impotent rage and fear on the part of the imperialist forces. Since the beginning of the 1970's the capitalist world has been experiencing the most protracted and deepest crisis since World War II, and not only an economic crisis but also a crisis in the area of politics, ideology, and morality. And the sharp turn to the right by the U.S. course of foreign policy, a turn which to a certain degree applies to the entire capitalist world, constitutes unconcealed class reaction to further deepening of the general crisis of capitalism and narrowing of the area of its domination, as well as to strengthening of the position of socialism and the successes of the national liberation struggle of peoples. One more hopeless attempt is being undertaken by capitalism to turn the course of world development to its benefit, to halt or at least to slow the global revolutionary process.

The present complex situation in the international arena has required more aggressive action in defense of peace. And the Soviet Union has undertaken such efforts. It has undertaken such efforts in all principal areas of world politics. It has done so in order to cool the flames of international tension, to stabilize an unstable situation, and to avert an increase in the threat of war.

Our country and the CPSU place in opposition to a policy of undermining détente, escalation of the arms race, a policy of threats and interference in the affairs of other countries a different course of policy -- a policy aimed at holding the arms race in check, strengthening trust, peace, détente and cooperation. "Not to attempt to disrupt the existing balance, not to force a new, even more costly and dangerous round of escalation of the arms race -- this would be a manifestation of genuine governmental wisdom," stated Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 25th CPSU Congress. /"The clue to tomorrow is not preparation for war, which dooms peoples to a senseless squandering of their material and spiritual riches, but rather a strengthening of peace"/ -- this statement contained in the Central Committee Report to the congress is in conformity with the vital interests of all peoples.

The peace offensive begun by previous CPSU congresses was further developed and continued by the 26th CPSU Congress. Proposals aimed at strengthening world peace and eliminating the threat of war, proposals formulated in a clear manner in the Central Committee Report, drew the close attention of the world community. These new additions to the Peace Program are all-embracing. They apply to nuclear missiles and conventional arms, ground forces, naval and air forces. They apply to the situation in Europe, in the Near and Middle East, and in the Far East. They apply to measures both of a political and military character.

The proposals advanced by this highest forum of Soviet Communists are realistic and constructive; they are calculated for unconditional application of the principle of equal security for all countries. The Soviet Union does not seek with any of these proposals unilateral benefits or advantages for itself. It is for good reason that the declaration was made at the congress that our country is willing to struggle "shoulder to shoulder with the United States, with the European nations, with all the countries of the world" against the threat of war which hangs over all nations. On the whole, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized from the speaker's stand at the 26th CPSU Congress, all the new Soviet proposals "are unified by a single goal, our one common aspiration -- to do everything possible to remove the threat of nuclear war and to preserve world peace.

"This constitutes, if you will, an organic continuation and further development of our Peace Program applicable to the most vital, critical problems of international affairs today."

The 26th CPSU Congress devoted particular attention to Soviet-American relations, for the state of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States has a substantial effect on the overall international political climate. We know that the J. Carter Administration did much to poison the international atmosphere, embarking upon a "crusade" against détente. Unfortunately the new U.S. administration is continuing the policy of increasing international tension. Voices are heard claiming that the Soviet Union is promoting conflict and attempting to gain military superiority.

Clearly stating the total fruitlessness of attempts to dictate to the Soviet Union "from a position of strength" and to achieve military superiority over it, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized in the Central Committee Report to the 26th CPSU Congress that the interests of the peoples of both countries and mankind as a whole dictate the necessity of dialogue between the USSR and the United States at all levels. "Experience indicates," stated Comrade

L. I. Brezhnev, "that the decisive element here is meetings at the highest level. This was the proper course yesterday and remains so today."

This important initiative was perceived in the most diverse political circles in many countries of the world as evidence of the sincere desire of the USSR to improve relations with the United States. The position taken by the United States, however, has evoked amazement throughout the world. U.S. President R. Reagan and spokesmen for his administration have not made negative statements pertaining to the question of Soviet-American dialogue, including at the highest level, fearing a stormy response by world public opinion, and they have declared that it is necessary to prepare well for such a meeting. At the same time notes of skepticism have begun to intensify in the United States, as well as various reservations to the effect that the matter must be "studied further," that it is necessary to "consult with our allies," etc.

The Soviet Union is of course not against thorough preparations for a top-level meeting, since it can be useful only if it concludes with substantial positive results. The main thing is an understanding of the necessity of dialogue and that efforts be made to accomplish it. But at the present time the Washington administration is doing virtually nothing in this direction.

There is no more topical problem facing mankind today than that of restraining the arms race and the matter of disarmament. Resolution of this matter will determine the fate and well-being not only of the present generation but of future generations as well. In the present nuclear age an arms race carries an incomparably more serious threat to human life than at any time in the past. In addition to the obvious danger of possible military consequences, this race inevitably leads to disruption of the process of political détente in relations between nations. Nor should one forget its social and economic consequences.

It is the duty of all nations maximally to utilize all available possibilities in the interest of ensuring both their own security and world peace. As regards the Soviet Union, it advocates, just as in the past, reaching agreement on the most radical disarmament measures, to and including total and universal disarmament. The USSR is willing to proceed toward disarmament gradually, step by step. The main thing is to achieve real results.

There is no need to argue the necessity of ending the arms race in the area of strategic nuclear weapons. It was stated at the 26th CPSU Congress that this is an extraordinary problem. A great deal in resolving this problem depends on negotiations between the principal nuclear powers -- the USSR and the United States. Substantial positive results were achieved at such talks in the 1970's. The Soviet-American SALT I Treaty was drawn up, signed and implemented. Of exceptional importance was successful conclusion of Soviet-American talks on further limitation of strategic offensive arms and the signing of the SALT II Treaty in 1979. Entry of this treaty into force would make it possible to close one more channel of the arms race.

Immediately after the signing of the SALT II Agreement, however, the Carter Administration began dragging its feet with ratification, as a result of which the agreement did not go into effect. Spokesmen for the new U.S. administration have

declared that in the form in which the SALT II Agreement exists, it fails adequately to protect U.S. interests, and a number of provisions need revising. Statements are also being made in Washington to the effect that the United States is allegedly not bound to the terms of the strategic offensive arms limitation agreements signed in 1972 and 1979.

Thus a lengthy pause occurred in Soviet-American contacts on this exceptionally important matter. Defining the position of the Soviet Union, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stated: /"We for our part are prepared to continue without delay appropriate talks with the United States, preserving all positive steps achieved in this area up to the present time."/ At the same time it should be made clear to everybody that principles of equality and equal security of the two parties are the only possible basis for negotiations.

The Soviet Union is prepared to hold talks on limitation of any weapons and to prevent the development of new types of weapons. In his report to the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted the fact that several years ago the Soviet Government had proposed to the United States that both countries refrain from developing new sea-based missile systems. This proposal was not accepted. As a result the United States has built the submarine "Ohio," armed with Trident I missiles, while the USSR has developed a similar system, the "Typhoon." Military parity has been preserved, but who has gained from this?

The USSR has now made a new concrete proposal to the United States -- to agree on mutual limitation of deployment of new submarines of counterpart type and on banning the modernization of existing and development of new ballistic missiles to be carried on these submarines.

Resolution of the acute and complex international problems facing the world and a lessening of tension demand a farsighted approach, political will and boldness. In other words it is essential that the political leaders of the great powers and other nations address these problems jointly. For this reason a proposal was advanced at the 26th CPSU Congress, to convene a special session of the UN Security Council, with the participation of top leaders of the Council member nations, in order to try and find ways to improve the health of the international situation and to prevent war.

In the area of mobilization of efforts of the world community for the campaign to halt the arms race and to achieve a radical improvement in the international situation, the Soviet Union proposes establishment of a prestigious international committee, which would show the vital necessity of averting a nuclear catastrophe. This committee could be made up of the most prominent scientists from various countries. The entire world should be informed of the conclusions reached by them. This initiative is directed toward arousing political activeness on the part of the masses, toward awakening their will and aspiration to prevent a nuclear war.

The Soviet Union, together with other peace-seeking countries, has always sought the total exclusion of employment of force in settling disputes. Precisely for this reason so much attention at the 26th CPSU Congress is focused on the search for possible ways to eliminate focal points of tension which have arisen in various parts of the world as a consequence of the expansionist, neocolonialist policies of imperialism.

For decades now the Near East has been one of the world's "hot spots." The tense situation in this region, fraught with the danger of a new explosion of war, is due to unceasing aggressive intrigues by Israel and by the policies of the imperialist circles acting as Israel's protectors, which are once again attempting to establish their domination in this region. As a result Israeli troops continue to occupy tens of thousands of square kilometers of Arab territory and continue to ignore the just national demands of the three million Palestinians. A direct consequence of the subversive activities of the forces of imperialism, Zionism and Arab reactionaries working in league with them is the fratricidal conflict in Lebanon.

Casting the gauntlet at world public opinion and ignoring all standards of international law, Israel's leaders continue to escalate acts of brigandage and aggression against the Arab peoples. Barbarous attacks in July 1981 by the Israeli military on peaceful Lebanese towns and villages and Palestinian refugee camps signaled a new phase in this criminal escalation. Hundreds of totally innocent people have been killed by Israeli bombing and strafing, and shelling from land and sea. "Israel could not behave so aggressively and brazenly," reads a TASS statement dated 22 July 1981, "without feeling the support and even encouragement of the United States."

The only possible alternative to the acute crisis situation in the Near East is a radical and comprehensive solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict. We know that a special mechanism was created for this in December 1973 -- the Geneva Peace Conference on the Near East. Only the first stage of the conference was held, and it has not been reconvened since that time. For a number of years the Soviet Union, one of the co-chairmen of the conference (jointly with the United States), sought resumption of the conference. The United States, ignoring the only possible way to search collectively for a political settlement of the conflict, arranged a separate deal between Israel and Egypt. But they were unable to gain the participation of a single Arab country in this deal. A Near Eastern settlement has come no closer. It is high time to make a new effort in this direction.

In this connection the 26th CPSU Congress proposed that all interested countries return to a collective search for ways to reach a Near Eastern settlement and that a special international conference be convened, with a broad representation of participants. The Soviet Union expressed its willingness to cooperate in this endeavor with all governmental and political forces which show a sincere desire to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Near East. Our country's high-principled position regarding the fundamentals of such a peace remains unchanged.

Since the beginning of the 1980's, when the Persian Gulf was declared to be a zone of U.S. "vital interests," Washington has been particularly active in pursuing a policy of blackmail and pressure toward the countries situated on the Persian Gulf and has been pushing forward plans to establish U.S. military bases. The Persian Gulf is the world's richest oil producing region. This region contains approximately 70 percent of the capitalist world's proved oil reserves. This region is adjacent to the Indian Ocean, which washes the shores of 36 nations, containing one fourth of the world's population.

Today even people who are not very knowledgeable about politics can see that U.S. military activities in this region lack any justification whatsoever. No longer can

they claim that these activities are for the purpose of rescuing the U.S. hostages in Iran. Nor can they use the events in Afghanistan as a pretext -- everybody is clearly aware that bourgeois propaganda claims that Soviet troops are planning to use Afghanistan as a springboard from which to conquer the Near East are absolute lies. Nor can they point to the war between Iran and Iraq, since this conflict has had no palpable effect on oil deliveries to the Western nations. It is obvious that the United States pursues quite specific political and military-strategic aims in the Near East. Here, as in other regions, the United States is carrying out acts of provocation and sabotage, is expanding existing and preparing new bridgeheads and bases directed against the socialist nations as well as developing countries and national liberation movements.

As a counterbalance to the imperialist doctrine of aggression and dictate toward the countries of the Persian Gulf, in December 1980 the Soviet Union advanced proposals calling for normalization of the situation in this region. These proposals suggested that the USSR, the United States, other Western powers, China, Japan, as well as any other interested nations agree to the demilitarization of this region, to respect the status of the Persian Gulf countries, and observance of the principle of noninterference in their internal affairs.

This would seem to be a realistic path toward normalizing the situation in the Near East. Nevertheless the Soviet proposals received a negative response in Washington. Once again the "presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan" served as a pretext for this. Seeking to overcome this barrier, the USSR took another step. It was declared at the 26th CPSU Congress that the Soviet Union was prepared to negotiate an agreement on the Persian Gulf as a separate and independent problem. Of course our country is also willing to participate in a separate settlement of the Afghanistan situation. Nor do we object to questions relating to Afghanistan being discussed in connection with questions pertaining to security of the Persian Gulf. It was firmly stated thereby that only the international aspects of the Afghan problem could be discussed. Naturally the internal affairs and sovereignty of Afghanistan are not subject to discussions.

This combined proposal is of great significance. It more than persuasively attests to the lack of any "agressive aspirations" on the part of the Soviet Union and demonstrates its good will, and opens up realistic possibilities for resolving problems connected with Afghanistan. And finally, its acceptance would reliably guarantee the security of the Persian Gulf nations and trade routes into the Indian Ocean, particularly since the Soviet Union once again voiced support for the idea of establishing a peace zone there.

Europe has always been an important area in Soviet foreign policy, and this is understandable, for both world wars began precisely in Europe. In the 1970's détente was the dominant trend on the continent. But today the situation is deteriorating, for an unchecked nuclear arms race is becoming deadly perilous for all the European peoples.

The line of contact between the NATO and Warsaw Pact member nations runs through Europe. Millions of soldiers and thousands of missiles, tanks and aircraft are concentrated here. Forward-based U.S. nuclear weapons are deployed in Europe. NATO is presently preparing to implement a plan of deploying 572 new U.S. intermediate-range missiles in a number of Western European countries.

Speaking in Tbilisi in May 1981, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev firmly declared: "...We cannot simply ignore the deployment on European soil of new U.S. nuclear missile weapons aimed at the USSR and our allies. If this deployment takes place, we shall be compelled to consider additional defensive measures."

But this does not mean that the question of limiting and even reducing nuclear missile arms in Europe on the basis of a balance of forces and observance of the principles of equality and equal security cannot be resolved by negotiation. It can and must. The 26th CPSU Congress proposed a realistic solution to this dangerous situation developing in Europe -- establishment of a moratorium on the deployment in Europe of new intermediate-range nuclear missile weapons by the NATO nations and the USSR, that is, a freeze in their numbers and performance capabilities at the present level, including U.S. forward-based nuclear weapons. In the opinion of the USSR, a moratorium could be established simultaneously with the commencement of talks on limitation of intermediate-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe, and would remain in force until an appropriate treaty is signed.

The 26th CPSU Congress included among the list of unquestionably positive factors operating in Europe measures aimed at strengthening trust in the military area, measures carried out pursuant to the European conference in Helsinki. These measures presently pertain to ground forces and are being implemented on the territory of the European conference participants, including a 250 kilometer zone eastward from the western boundary of the USSR. Seeking to broaden the scope of measures of trust, the Soviet Union had already previously proposed that they also apply to naval and air forces.

Our country has now come forth with an important initiative -- the proposal substantially to broaden the geographic zone of application of measures of trust, to apply them to the entire European part of the USSR, that is, as far as the Urals, under the condition of a corresponding expansion of the zone of measures of trust on the part of the Western nations as well.

There are many regional problems in the world, a lack of solution to which engenders an atmosphere of distrust, mutual suspicions, and tension. This also applies to such a region as the Far East. But the experience amassed in Europe has shown that implementation of measures to strengthen trust in the military area is unquestionably a useful, even if limited, means of improving intergovernmental relations. This is why the Soviet Union spoke out at the 26th CPSU Congress in favor of drafting and implementing measures of trust in the region in which the USSR, China, and Japan -- where a network of U.S. bases is deployed -- adjoin one another.

The proposal to elaborate effective measures for ensuring peace and security in Asia, including the Far East, is not evoked by any considerations of political situation. The USSR, which is both a European and Asian power, always has advocated and continues to advocate defense of the peace in Asia as well.

* * *

Since completion of the 26th CPSU Congress the Soviet Union has been working aggressively to implement its historic resolutions. Advancement of the Peace

Program for the 1980's is of course a beginning, not an end to things. All the work, the entire campaign still lie ahead. We shall continue to seek to eliminate crises created by the imperialists, focal points of military conflicts, and we shall continue to campaign to end wars, both declared and undeclared.

The Soviet Union recently came forth with a new, important initiative: at the proposal of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, the USSR Supreme Soviet adopted an appeal entitled "To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World," which is in conformity with the vitally important interests of all mankind. This ardent appeal of the highest agency of governmental authority in the USSR to defend peace and block the path of nuclear danger, expressing the will and aspirations of the entire Soviet people, has met the most enthusiastic response throughout the world.

The nations of the socialist community have unanimously supported the Soviet Peace Program for the 1980's, just as they have supported the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal to the parliaments and peoples of the world, plus other initiatives directed against an increase in international tension, seeking a continuation of détente, bringing an end to the arms race and initiation of disarmament, first of all nuclear disarmament, and elimination of the threat of world war.

Meetings held this year in the Crimea between CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the leaders of brother parties and countries -- Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, the GDR, Bulgaria, Mongolia, Poland -- became one more convincing confirmation of the firm devotion of the nations of the socialist community to the cause of the defense of peace and the rights of peoples to free, independent development.

The more broadly awareness of the danger to mankind presented by the militaristic plans of the most brazen imperialist circles spreads throughout the world, the more vigorously the masses voice support for Soviet proposals, which open up prospects for peaceful settlement of the most important international problems.

The world situation remains complex and tense. Blood is being shed in the Near East and in Southern Africa, and interference by imperialist forces in the affairs of the countries of Latin America and Southeast Asia is continuing. NATO is proceeding with practical execution of a new stage in the arms race. Recently the U.S. Government undertook another, highly dangerous step in the direction of further escalation of the arms race. U.S. President R. Reagan issued orders calling for the full-scale production of the most monstrous and inhumane weapon of mass destruction -- the neutron bomb.

In this troubling atmosphere the CPSU and the Soviet Government are working tirelessly to strengthen the defense might of our nation and its Armed Forces. The Soviet Armed Forces today constitute a strong fusion of a high level of technical equipment, military skill and indomitable morale. Selfless and courageous patriots, internationalists, ready and willing to overcome any and all difficulties, Soviet servicemen are reliably defending the interests of national security, peace, and the productive labor of the Soviet people.

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## SUPPLY ECONOMY MEASURES IN THE MOSCOW AREA

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 18, Sep 81 (signed to press 3 Sep 81) pp 32-37

[Article by Col A. Lozovskiy, chief of the special units political section, Moscow city garrison: "Constant Concern for Teaching Thrift"]

[Text] As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed in the Central Committee Report to the 26th CPSU Congress, what would seem to be a simple and very commonplace thing is becoming the core of economic policy -- a stewardly attitude toward public property and the ability to utilize fully and in a purposeful manner everything we possess. The initiative of work forces and mass party work should be focused on this goal.

A demand of the 26th CPSU Congress -- that the economy should be economical -- found reflection in a decree recently issued by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers, entitled "On Strengthening Work on Economical and Efficient Utilization of Raw Materials, Fuel-Energy and Other Material Resources." This document contains an extensive program of measures pertaining to implementation of Leninist instructions -- to maintain an accurate and conscientious record of spending, to practice economical management, and to observe the strictest labor discipline.

The campaign to ensure that production results grow more rapidly than production costs and to achieve all-out production growth, and consequently a rise in the level of prosperity of Soviet citizens, with the least resources, is becoming the business of the entire party and the entire people.

Military personnel and the Soviet Army civilian employees are making an appreciable contribution to this nationwide campaign. They are directing their selfless labor toward increasing our country's defense capability and toward efficient utilization of the resources of our nation, our people. In the special units of the Moscow city garrison, commanders and political workers, party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations are working hard every day to instill in people a thrifty attitude toward equipment and are teaching them to consume every liter of fuel and every kilowatt hour of electricity wisely and thriftily. Amassed experience indicates that wherever economic work is performed in a thoughtful and purposeful manner, wherever the training-production process is organized skillfully, considerable savings in material and financial resources are achieved.

The special units political section is constantly concerned with rational utilization of and savings in fuel and energy resources and instills in people a spirit of thrift, care and concern. Utilizing the mighty strength of party organizations, it seeks to ensure that Communists are practical initiators of everything which is new and progressive, directed toward rational and economical utilization of fuels and lubricants, electricity, and other resources.

For example, having carefully analyzed performance results in 1980, the political section held an enlarged people's control committee meeting, to which party organization secretaries, specialists from motor transport, barracks and other services, Military Motor Vehicle Inspection volunteer inspectors, and members of internal audit commissions were invited. The reasons for substantial work shortcomings connected with saving fuel and electricity were revealed in a frank discussion. It was noted in particular that specific individuals should bear personal responsibility for uneconomical consumption of material resources, persons who can be brought strictly to account for serious deficiencies in economic work and for mismanagement and waste in various subunits, shops, and brigades. A particularly important role is played by party organizations, which are called upon to work persistently to indoctrinate people in a spirit of day-to-day thrift and economy. The political section carefully studies their work style and guides the efforts of Communists toward economy in handling public property. We arm our party organizations with positive know-how, and with negative examples we teach people the great science of thrift.

Having studied the state of affairs locally, we reached the following conclusions: party organizations, while frequently operating under identical conditions, perform differently. What is the problem? It is a matter of the work style of party officials. They compared, for example, the activities of the party organizations headed by O. Antonov and V. Okhota. In the former organization party members show genuine concern for strict observance of stated limits, achieving savings in fuel, electricity, efficient utilization of available trailers for hauling supplies, observance of specified standard lubricating oil consumption figures, excellent condition of heating facilities and equipment, etc. The party organization under the leadership of O. Antonov correctly focuses party members on an innovative approach to problems connected with the campaign for thrift and economy. In all honesty we must state that they took some time, for example, to eliminate the parasitical attitudes of certain individuals and to ensure that each and every liter of fuel and every kilowatt hour of electricity was consumed in a proper manner. Communists, and particularly unit commander Col M. Danyutin, political workers and staff officers V. Vakhrushev, V. Kudryashov, and V. Kantur, took active part in drafting and implementing a comprehensive plan of measures aimed at achieving savings in material resources. Incidentally, thanks to the efforts of the commanding officer and party organization, they have also greatly economized in bread and water. The kitchen-attached food production operation is also highly profitable.

Various agitation-propagandist and mass cultural measures directed toward strengthening economic work among the masses have been carried out with the direct participation of this party organization. Interesting get-togethers, for example, were held with a number of experts from USSR Ministry of Defense directorates. They demonstrated with concrete examples the great efficiency obtained by adoption of new equipment, and the most advanced industrial processes, which ensure efficient utilization and economy of resources.

Party members organized an exhibit, the materials of which related the experience of leading individuals observing the strictest economy regimen. Quite useful was a conference of efficiency innovators and inventors, at which a plan was drafted in a highly businelike atmosphere, a plan for further development of mass technical innovation by military personnel and their more active participation in improving equipment and processes, and in seeking new reserve potential for economizing in material resources. They engaged in extensive socialist competition for achievement of excellent performance figures in efficiency innovation and inventing activities, and for the title "Best Inventor in the Military Unit (Enterprise)." Our units contain many efficiency innovators. In the first half of 1981 they submitted 572 suggestions, 447 of which have already been implemented, generating savings of 93,627 rubles.

Lectures, discussions, and showing of films dealing with problems of economy have become a fine tradition in this party organization. They also present special issues of radio and wall newspapers, news bulletins, and news flashes, which sharply focus matters dealing with a thrifty attitude toward public property and efficient utilization of all resources as one of the most important principles of party economic strategy.

Thanks to fruitful and comprehensive work by the party organization, this unit placed in the competition review for best unit administration and services in the USSR Armed Forces.

The situation in the party organization headed by V. Okhota is quite different. They fail to consider the campaign for economy and thrift a matter of prime importance. Party members calmly walk past lightbulbs in the unit compound which are burning during daylight hours, and they equally ignore trucks standing idle with their motors running.

Some people in this unit still show a psychological barrier which keeps them from placing public interest before personal. The result is wasting of hundreds and thousands of rubles and senseless consumption of tons of fuel.

A comparison of the work style of party organizations enables the political section to take a more practical approach in its work and to improve indoctrination of military personnel and civilian employees in a spirit of Communist thrift. Analysis of their activities enables one to note in a timely manner positive experience, the errors of certain commanders and party collectives, and to draw the necessary conclusions.

Much can be accomplished, for example, by a party organization in which an energetic leader of high principles endeavors to create in the group an atmosphere of keen interest in production affairs. At the enterprise where party member Col V. Grodenchik is in charge, for example, Maj D. Pobegaylo is precisely such a bureau secretary. The Communists of this enterprise, aggressively engaging in socialist competition for thrift and economy, have ensured that each and every worker and employee takes active part in economic work. And this has an effect on concrete deeds. Adoption of a new process for machining the engine of a ZIL-130 truck produced annual savings of 6000 rubles. Promptly switching off machine tools and replacement of various light fixtures and electric motors with more economical units

resulted in savings of 40,800 kilowatt hours of electricity over a 6-month period. Proper utilization of boiler equipment resulted in a savings of 2300 rubles worth of natural gas in the first half of 1981. As a result of these efforts, the enterprise has time and again placed high among related enterprises of the Central Motor Transport Directorate.

Of course a party official lacking initiative is unable to arouse the masses to perform good deeds. How can G. Krasil'nikov, A. Subbotin, and V. Demin count on success in their job if they shy away from economics work. Since the 26th CPSU Congress the party organizations led by them have not discussed even once the problem of economy, strengthening cost accountability and intensive housekeeping management. The political section severely reprimanded these leaders and demanded that they improve the effectiveness and results of organizational and mass-political work directed toward indoctrinating military personnel and civilian employees in a spirit of fuller and more efficient utilization of resources, that they give it a more concrete character and refrain from a sporadic-campaign and unoriginal approach to this important matter.

Studying the affairs and activities of party organizations, we reach the following conclusion: there are no minor matters in economic work. Here is an example. Fuel was being inefficiently consumed in a motor transport unit. This was happening because frequently heavy-payload trucks would haul small loads. Considerable fuel was also being lost in fuel transfer, storage, and dispensing. The party committee took a thorough look at these "trifles." Maj V. Puchkov and Lt S. Khilkov were summoned to a meeting to report on fuel economy. Subsequently a unit party meeting was devoted to this topic, the discussion at which pinpointed weak areas in economic work and made it possible to specify effective measures to bolster it.

The making out of truck use work orders was taken under party scrutiny, in order to eliminate wasteful hauls and empty runs. A people's control group, which for several years now has been headed by maj V. Myachin, was enlisted in this task. A talk was held with the drivers. Its purpose was to test the drivers' knowledge of their equipment and to help them save fuel and lubricants. Technical study group classes began to be held on a regular basis on the advice of the party committee members. During these class sessions truck drivers become acquainted with fuel storage procedures and efficient vehicle operation, eliminating fuel overconsumption. This did not end the matter. Party committee members, working jointly with rear services specialists, also noted that considerable fuel is lost during filling of storage tanks and transfer to truck tanks through the hose fittings. They advised the drivers to inspect gasoline tank truck equipment and put it in proper working order. This resulted in a sharp decrease in fuel losses.

In planning mass political work in the units and at enterprises, the political section is guided by the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree entitled "On Intensifying Work on Economy and Efficient Utilization of Raw Materials, Fuel-Energy and Other Material Resources," and by the instructions of the USSR minister of defense and chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy.

The "Economic Calculation and Engineering Support for Brigade Pledges" movement has taken on a mass character in the special units and enterprises, and the initiative

of the Elektrostal' metallurgical workers entitled "Personal efficiency records for all brigades and workers and a work plan for each specialist" has experienced further development and dissemination with us. The campaign to boost labor productivity and to achieve high product quality, economy and thrift has become the principal content of personal efficiency records.

Of course the special units of the Moscow city garrison perform specific tasks which are complex in their own way. Our party organizations contain hundreds of Communists -- persons differing in general educational level, occupational training, nature of military service and labor activity. In these conditions the campaign for economy and thrift requires particular aggressiveness, high-principledness and an innovative approach to things. Of course the most prestigious, competent individuals are enlisted for mass political work -- staff and volunteer propagandists, political information people, members of the agitation-propagandist collective and groups, lecturers and speakers.

Organizational forms of political training of officers, warrant officers, noncommissioned officers and enlisted personnel, party instruction and economics education are utilized to indoctrinate people in a spirit of thrift. At scheduled classes, when discussing economy and savings, propagandists assign personnel practical tasks and help them analyze work in the subunit, brigade and shop aimed at achieving savings in resources and help them seek unutilized reserves.

Propagandists focus students on an analytical approach to this matter of national importance and develop in them the desire to make a contribution toward reducing losses of fuel, lubricants and electricity. The political section has synthesized a number of interesting suggestions and has utilized them in the basic plan of organizational measures connected with achieving savings in fuel and energy resources. Proceeding from such an analysis, we recommended study of additional topics w thin the system of party training and economics education: "Thrift -- A Law of Socialist Economic Management," and "Savings in Fuel and Energy Resources -- A Most Important Economic-Political Task at the Present Stage." Theoretical material is closely coordinated at these classes with practical matters. The concrete nature of the lectures, seminars and interviews expanded the possibilities of economic work, as it were, for at classes one frequently hears valuable recommendations, which are immediately adopted by the others. For example, installing automatic devices in the units for switching on and off outside lights at military posts (this was discussed at one of the classes) resulted in savings of tens of thousands of kilowatt hours of electricity. The work experience of the collective headed by officer V. Komarov was studied and disseminated. Considerable fuel savings were achieved by the fact that approximately half of military loads were hauled by truck-trailer rigs.

Members of the agitation-propagandist group regularly present lectures in military and labor collectives on the following topics: "Thrift -- A Moral Category," "Constant Attention to Economy and Thrift," "Shock-Work Labor Plus Thrift," etc. Propagandists do not limit themselves to lectures. They help military personnel and civilian employees seek out economy reserves in their work areas. Party members B. Tarasov and V. Revenko, for example, who had visited a number of billeting operation units on official business, did a great deal of work which resulted in putting an end to empty motor transport runs.

The role of visual agitation is also large. Displays have been set up at most of our enterprises and organizations. They contain materials publicizing ways to achieve savings in fuel and energy resources. Specific examples are given to show what a kilowatt of electricity provides, what a minute of idle time costs, and what harm is done to production by loafers, pilferers and chronic absentee workers. Technical means of publicity, wall, satirical and photo newspapers, news sheets and news flashes, help greatly in instilling in military personnel and civilian employees thrift and an endeavor to expend resources economically. The following feature sections have taken firm root in wall newspapers: "For Economy and Thrift," "Strict Accounting of Work Minutes," and "The Economy Should Be Economical." Commanders and political workers, party and Komsomol activists, leading specialists and enterprise management personnel, and leading production workers are enlisted as authors of helpful hints.

Unfortunately the contribution of the club and amateur talent activities to the cause of indoctrinating people in a spirit of thrift is still small. There is a great deal of work to be done in this area.

All this diverse mass political activity should teach each and every individual that the richer the Soviet nation becomes, the better our life becomes, the more economical we should be. The political section devotes considerable attention to improvement of volunteer inspection activities, and this is understandable. Army oversight people need a high level of qualifications and competence in all areas of military affairs. In this connection we must praise the people's control committee of the Moscow Military District. It takes active part in training our volunteer inspectors. Last year with its assistance we conducted a comprehensive inspection of economy in fuel and energy resources, an inspection which involved the participation of approximately 200 persons. Instructive classes are held in the political section on a regular basis for people's control committee members and group chairmen. Socialist competition undertaken in the special units of the city of Moscow has become an important means of campaigning for economy and thrift. More than half of the people participating in it have been awarded the title "shock-worker of Communist labor." A number of collectives have earned the excellent production sophistication and organization of labor title. The results of last winter's training period and several months of the summer training period attest to the fact that the highest results have been achieved by the personnel of those units, subunits and establishments in which party organizations headed this patriotic movement and ensured a vanguard role by party members.

Successful handling of socialist competition depends on the conscientiousness, innovativeness and initiative of leader-Communists and on their ability to convince and lead others. This fact is well understood in the party organizations in which A. Ozadovskiy, A. Sakovich, P. Kaplunov, and L. Krinetskiy are committee members. Here Communists conduct a persistent search for reserve potential for achieving savings in resources, explain the importance of this business to their fellows, and demonstrate with examples of leading military personnel and civilian employees how it is possible to extend time between equipment repair and overhaul and save fuel and electricity. The contribution of each party member toward meeting socialist pledges connected with economizing public property is periodically discussed at party meetings and party committee and bureau sessions. Advanced know-how becomes available to all. Various forms of moral incentive are used to reward those who

are the most concerned and thrifty. Challenge prizes are awarded to competition winners in a festive ceremony.

Purposeful work by party organizations is bearing fruit: many subunits have earned the honored title of thrifty. On the whole the special units of the Moscow city garrison achieved considerable savings in 1980 through thrift and economy.

Military enterprises are working quite busily these days. Every day vast raw material, fuel-energy and other resources are utilized in production, in providing a high-quality training process. Responding by deeds to the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress, Communists of the special units of the Moscow city garrison are voicing approval and support for the initiative of the local working people of the hero-city of Moscow, aimed at economical consumption of raw materials, fuel and energy. At the present time worker meetings are being held in all work forces, with the agenda "The Economy Should be Economical" and "Thrift Is a Communist Trait." Execution of the advanced proposals is being rigorously monitored. Commanders, political workers, party and Komsomol organizations are endeavoring with all means of ideological and political indoctrination work to create an atmosphere of intolerance toward all instances of wastefulness and at the same time extensively to support valuable initiatives promoting efficient consumption of the nation's resources. Of course much still remains to be done to ensure that economy and thrift truly become the personal business of each individual. Our task is to teach people to manage in a thrifty manner, to obtain greater effectiveness from their labor, a better end result, and thus to strengthen in every way the economic and defense might of the Soviet homeland.

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## SOVIET WAR VETERANS: ACTIVITIES REVIEWED

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 18, Sep 81 (signed to press 3 Sep 81) pp 38-42

[Article by Hero of the Soviet Union Col Gen A. Zheltov, deputy chairman of the Soviet War Veterans Committee: "Veterans on Duty"]

[Text] The Soviet War Veterans Committee is 25 years old. How swiftly time passes! It seems only yesterday that we and our comrades in arms were marching to the attack, taking off in red-starred aircraft into the skies above the battlefield, and manning regimental and division command posts. Today all of us who survived bear the proud and honored title of veterans -- people who are justly surrounded by attention and care by the party and people, who have earned universal love and gratitude. We must recall at this point those fine words spoken by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, addressed to veterans of the Great Patriotic War: "...You have honorably carried out your duty to the country, to the party, to history. The homeland thanks you. Your names are inscribed in the chronicle of heroic deeds of the Soviet people."

Total dedication to the cause of our Leninist party and the Soviet homeland, and fealty to fighting traditions have been and remain the ideological-political and moral foundation of the active civic contribution of those who experienced the crucible of war and who subsequently fought on another front -- restoration and rebuilding. With what inspiration we raised up from the ashes cities, towns and villages, plants and factories, where we are today continuing to labor actively! But in the West at the same time the forces of imperialism once again began aggravating the international situation. At the head of these reactionary, aggressive aspirations stood the ruling circles of the United States, a country which grew rich on the war. Today as well this is characteristic of the policies of the United States and its myrmidons.

In response to this threat a broad movement of peace supporters was launched both in this country and abroad. Soviet war veterans, who had experienced all the severest tests, knew better than anyone else and know today as well the price of peace and victory and therefore took their position in the front ranks of this noble movement. Thus was born the idea of establishing a Soviet War Veterans Committee, to the activities of which a substantial contribution was made over a period of many years by its chairmen -- Mars SU A. Vasilevskiy, K. Meretskov, S. Timoshenko,

and the famed military leader who heads it today, twice Hero of the Soviet Union Army Gen P. Batov. Famous pilot Hero of the Soviet Union A. Mares'yev has served as secretary of the Committee since the day it was founded.

Today the Committee, uniting an army of Soviet combat veterans, partisans and members of the underground numbering in the millions, maintains contacts with more than 70 veterans organizations in various countries on all five continents, as well as with the World Federation of War Veterans. It is a member of the International Federation of Resistance Fighters and of eight international committees, whose ranks include former fascist concentration camp prisoners.

In the year in which we are celebrating the 25th anniversary of the Soviet War Veterans Committee, I believe that it is appropriate to consider the major elements of its activities.

The World Meetings of War Veterans for Disarmament, held in January 1971 and in Rome in October 1979, were important events in the international arena. The Soviet War Veterans Committee took very active part in preparing for and holding them. The most recent meeting was preceded by long and thorough preparations, because it was necessary to draft a final document which would clearly reflect the attitude of veterans toward the problem of disarmament and which at the same time would be acceptable to the national veterans organizations of various orientation. At the initiative of the SKVV [Soviet War Veterans Committee], a new group of veterans was invited to participate -- veterans of national liberation wars. A total of 135 national and international veterans organizations took part in the meeting. The final document, entitled "The World's War Veterans for Peace Through Disarmament," as well as a "Message to the Governments and Peoples of the Entire World" were adopted at the Rome meeting (1979). The world's war veterans stated a decisive "No!" to war and the arms race. The meeting promoted further unification of the war veterans of the entire world in the campaign for peace and cooperation among peoples.

A coordinating committee consisting of representatives of four international organizations was formed for the purpose of preparing for and drafting international actions in the campaign for peace and for achievement of the aims specified in the final document at the Rome meeting. In May 1980 their delegates (including from the SKVV) got together for the first meeting of this committee. A number of measures pertaining to veterans' activities were specified, and a resolution was adopted supporting the convening of a World Disarmament Conference.

Soon after this, representatives of the SKVV formed the Soviet delegation to a conference of nongovernmental organizations held at UN headquarters in New York. It promoted consolidation of supporters of joint actions in the campaign against the arms race and for strengthening peace as the only intelligent choice, which is in conformity with the interests of all mankind.

On the eve of the 40th anniversary of the treacherous invasion of our homeland by the fascist hordes, an international war veterans get-together was held in the herocity of Brest, on the theme "The lessons of World War II and the role of the world community in the campaign for peace, détente, disarmament and the security of peoples." It was attended by representatives of war veterans organizations from

the socialist countries and the member nations of the anti-Hitler coalition, as well as fighters in the Resistance Movement from Belgium, Denmark, Italy, and anti-fascists from the FRG.

Strengthening ties with national veterans organizations, the SKVV receives dozens of delegations and groups of veterans which, in addition to Moscow, as a rule visit hero-cities and the capitals of union republics, where they also get together with the leaders and membership of the veterans sections of our committee. Our delegations in turn travel abroad to get together with national veterans organizations. Last year, for example, more than 25 SKVV delegations traveled to capitalist countries alone. This practice makes it possible to exchange information on specific work being done, to explain the peace policy pursued by our country, and to concentrate the efforts of veterans organizations in the campaign for peace and disarmament, against the arms race and the intrigues of aggressive imperialist circles.

At the present time implementation of the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Peace Program for the 1980's drafted at the Congress constitutes the basis of all the Committee's international activities, Soviet war veterans are making their contribution toward accomplishing the most important task of the present day -- ensuring world peace and preventing another world war. They welcomed with their entire heart and soul the appeal "To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World," issued by the USSR Supreme Soviet. Addressing our country's highest governmental body with the request that this appeal be adopted, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stated: "We must do everything possible right now, today, to block the path of those who favor unlimited arms and military adventures. We must do everything possible to ensure people's right to life. In this matter there can be no disinterested, indifferent individuals: it affects each and every one of us. It affects governments and political parties as well as public organizations...."

We veterans, together with all upright people, can see how troubling the times are, in which the appeal was issued. International tension is becoming increasingly more dangerous. Aggressive militarist circles, headed by U.S. imperialism, have embarked upon a course of policy aimed at subverting détente. They are thwarting the process of limiting nuclear arms. They are forcing upon peoples a highly dangerous new round of escalation of the arms race, while top Washington officials openly declare that there are things which are more important than preserving peace.

The demand of the times is to defend world peace, to place an obstacle in the path of nuclear madness, and to marshal all forces for a decisive struggle against this danger which threatens the world. It is a demand which rings with particular acuteness for us Soviet veterans as well, people who have known the horrors of the past war and for that reason have a better understanding than others what a bitter fate the imperialist aggressors and their stooges are promising the world's peoples.

/"The securement of peace has been, is now and will continue to be the highest foreign policy goal of the Soviet State,"/ [in boldface] states the appeal "To the Parliaments and the Peoples of the World," words addressed to the entire world, sober words filled with faith in the mighty forces of socialism and the forces of reason. This document is a long-term program of action for each and every one of us.

Our country's veterans resolutely debunk the fabrications of the falsifiers of the history of World War II, who attempt to play down the role of the USSR in the defeat of Hitlerite Germany and its satellites and in saving peoples from fascist enslavement. At enterprises and officers, on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, in military units, at schools, institutes, and at military educational institutions -- everywhere people who took part in gaining victory over the enemy are sharing with young people their reminiscences and teaching them about the heroism of the military and labor feat of the Soviet homeland.

For seven months now the Soviet people, who accepted with open hearts the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress, are working on implementation of its historic resolutions and on achieving the targets of the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan. A large percentage of the veterans of the Great Patriotic War are also working in all sectors of our great building program. War veterans, who possess life experience, combat and labor experience, stand by right in the ranks of the shock-workers in the building of communism and are continuously serving as mentors of our fine young people.

We must make particular mention of the role played by veterans in the Nationwide Komsomol and Youth Visit to Sites of Revolutionary, Combat and Labor Glory of the Communist Party and Soviet People. More than 15 years have passed since this event began, which has been transformed into a mass patriotic movement, an effective combined form of acquainting young people with the heroic traditions of the CPSU, Komsomol, the Soviet Armed Forces, and our people. Millions of participants in the event are conducting research work together with war veterans. As a result of outings and excursions as well as the "Eaglet" and "Summer Lightning" military-sports games, they have produced more than 150,000 chronicles of party and Komsomol organizations, glory rooms and corners, museums, and have erected more than 75,000 monuments, obelisks and memorial plaques.

The All-Union Expedition of Komsomol Members and Youth, Pioneers and Schoolchildren called "Chronicle of the Great Patriotic War" commenced, by decision of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee Bureau. In the course of this expedition, grateful memory will lead our youth to heroic pages in our history.

"Poisk" [Search] groups formed in various towns and communities are doing a noble deed. With the active assistance of veterans and under the direction of local party and Komsomol agencies, young people have discovered many additional names of participants in battles.

Who in the city of Brest is not acquainted with the "Poisk" group from Secondary School No 1? It has been in existence more than 20 years now. The children set for themselves a goal: they would establish the names of all persons buried in the garrison cemetery. The schoolchildren established the names of almost 200 fallen soldiers, having traced the fate of these patriots. They established and are continuing to write the chronicle "Living Pages of Fallen Heroes." The materials found by these schoolchildren became the basis for setting up a combat glory museum.

Usually such groups are established under the auspices of Komsomol committees. But practical experience indicates that the active participation of veterans, officers,

noncommissioned officers and enlisted personnel, as well as servicemen discharged into the reserves, unified by campaign headquarters, is essential.

Search work is a large and very important job. Search materials help publicize among young people revolutionary accomplishments, the combat and labor deeds of Soviet citizens, and establishment of the names of those who died fighting for the homeland.

The Soviet people lovingly preserve the memory of those who gave their lives for the cause of Lenin and are affirming their immortality in the deeds accomplished in building communism. The Committee and its local sections are doing a great deal of indoctrinational work: they present young people with Komsomol membership cards, take part in Memory Watches, hold solemn ceremonies for children joining the Pioneers, at war memorials, monuments, and obelisks, etc.

Concern for perpetuating the memory of our heroes is inseparably linked with concern for their families and veterans of the war, the party and Komsomol. The "Komsomol concern to veterans!" movement is expanding and growing stronger year by year. More than 2 million boys and girls are participating in it.

All this cannot help but evoke in the hearts of all of us joy and pride in the younger generation, who are showing filial dedication to the cause which we defended on the fields of battle.

The All-Union Memory Watch and Revolutionary Glory Week, which are held annually, as well as meetings of the patriotic clubs "Malaya Zemlya," "Prometheus," and "Pervotselinnik" [Pioneer] have become interesting and exceptionally emotional. There is perhaps today not a single school or higher educational institution at which Komsomol organizations are not working hand in hand with veterans on a search project. This work has the most beneficial indoctrinational effect on the younger generation, acquainting young people with the exploits of our heroes.

We shall continue implementing the historic resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and working hard to bring young people to study the heroic history of the party and the Soviet people, to assimilate their glorious traditions and their implementation in the daily activities of labor and military collectives. We shall work innovatively to continue developing and improving the forms and methods of conduct of the All-Union Campaign and to utilize its indoctrinational significance for preparing young people for highly-productive labor and defense of socialist achievements. It is pleasant to acknowledge that in all this work young people are heeding veterans and appreciate their knowledge and experience.

Considerable work is being done by veterans directly in military units and on naval ships. The SKVV regularly receives letters of thanks from commanders, political workers, party and Komsomol organizations. We in turn are grateful to them for their care and attention.

War and labor veterans are welcome guests at special evening activities, morning activity events, and courage lessons. Their moving words are also heard on the day when a young serviceman takes the military oath and when he bids farewell to his unit.

I should like to make the suggestion that veterans be enlisted more often for holding heroic-patriotic events. Sometimes veterans are remembered only on the eve of holidays. It also sometimes happens that the men in a military unit or on board a naval ship have little knowledge of those people who during the war years brought fame to their military collective. This situation should not be accepted. There is food for thought for all of us here.

It is the daily duty and obligation of veterans to help army and navy commanders and political workers conduct military-patriotic indoctrination in a more practical manner and to pass on to young people the glorious traditions of the older generation.

We must emphasize, however, that the activities of the sections and groups are not yet being organized in a planned and orderly manner everywhere, taking account of the demands of the time. Veterans of the revolution, war and labor are not always aggressively enlisted for the military-patriotic indoctrination of the younger generation.

How in our opinion can and should veterans be more effective in implementing the historic resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress? There are a great many points where efforts can be applied. These include, for example, study by young people of V. I. Lenin's biography, visits to sites connected with his life and career, organization of Lenin readings, search for new documents and reminiscences about our leader and his comrades in arms in the revolutionary struggle. In this area veterans of the Great October Revolution and the civil war are fine assistants to our young people. Few of them are still alive. For this reason there should be a greater effort to hear words from the lips of participants of those distant events which are eternally close to our hearts. And not only them, but also the representatives of a more recent generation, who fought for the cause of Lenin in the Great Patriotic War.

Or take such an aspect of the matter as visits by boys and girls to revolutionary-historic sites in the course of the tourist travel expedition entitled "My Homeland Is the USSR," the establishment of museums, placement of memorial plaques, and the conduct of mass-political measures. Here too the active participation of veterans is essential. Passing on their experience and know-how to young people, they are called upon to assist in further strengthening the solid unity and brotherhood of peoples of our country and instilling in youth a feeling of historical responsibility for the fate of the homeland.

It is the mission, civic and party duty of veterans to devote themselves to the noble cause of military-patriotic indoctrination of the younger generation and by word and deed to help strengthen the defense capability of the homeland.

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## PARTY-POLITICAL WORK IN THE GSFG

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[Article by Maj Gen V. Glushchets, deputy chief of the political directorate, Group of Soviet Forces in Germany: "The Strength of Party Leadership Lies in Its Bond With the Masses"]

[Text] The Communist Party is carrying out its historic mission -- it is successfully building a new society together with and in the interests of the masses. All its activities have invariably promoted and continue to promote implementation of the following program demand: everything on behalf of man, for the good of man! This was reaffirmed in the closing address by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress. He stated: "We know very well from the experience of the past and present that the role of leading force in society does not come spontaneously. This role is earned, achieved in the course of a constant, continuous struggle for the interests of working people. And this role is strengthened by the fact that the party is constantly deepening its ties with the masses, responding sensitively to their needs and concerns."

A bond with the masses is one of the main Leninist principles of party leadership. These are firm, vibrant cords linking the party with the people. Especially stressing that the party's invincibility lies in a close, inseparable bond with the working people, V. I. Lenin gave a clear-cut definition of what strengthening the bond with the masses means: "To live in the heart of the masses, to know their moods and attitudes, to know everything. To understand the masses, to be able to approach them, to gain their absolute trust. Not to separate leaders from the masses being led, the vanguard from the entire army of labor" ("Poln. Sobr. Soch." [Complete Works], Vol 44, page 497).

Our party unswervingly carries out Lenin's instructions on the indissoluble unity of party and people. It leads the masses, directs all our country's political, economic, and cultural affairs, and elaborates matters of military organizational development.

In the Armed Forces implementation of Communist Party policy is handled by military councils, commanders, political agencies, and party organizations. They mobilize personnel for all-out strengthening of combat efficiency and increasing troop combat readiness, and they exert unabating party influence on all aspects of the daily lives, service activities and training of personnel. The military council,

commanders, political agencies, party and Komsomol organizations of our group of forces perform precisely this task in full conformity with the resolutions of the party, its 26th Congress, and the demands of the USSR minister of defense and chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy.

Ways to achieve further improvement of work in the military masses in light of the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee Decree of 26 April of this year are regularly discussed at meetings of the military council and gatherings of chiefs of political agencies, regimental deputy commanders for political affairs, party and Komsomol workers, and propagandists. At brief teaching methods courses, for example, all leader personnel were given recommendations which specified how best to organize propaganda and agitation among personnel directed toward accomplishing combat and political training tasks in the current training year, how to maintain constant knowledge of the men's daily lives and concerns, to maintain personal contact with them, and to exert unabating influence on one's fellows.

Recently the political directorate of the GSFG held a meeting of political workers of subunits maintaining a state of operational readiness. The topic of discussion was the fact that operational readiness and alert duty constitute a most critical military activity. And in order that this activity be fully in conformity with increased demands on maintaining a high level of combat readiness, it is essential to strengthen to an even greater degree ties between all party members and personnel standing alert duty and to work constantly to improve tactical, technical and special training of officers and to form excellent moral-political, combat and psychological qualities in personnel. Officers B. Bulgakov, V. Tabachkovskiy, N. Shevchenko, V. Klimov, S. Merkulov, P. Tkachuk and others who spoke at the meeting shared their experience and know-how in mass-political work aimed at ensuring exemplary performance of alert duty and development of socialist competition on tasks and performance standards. It was stressed that constant contact between leader-Communists and the people performing a military task, knowledge of the level of their personal proficiency and concern about their daily living conditions and needs are essential components of success. This large detachment of political workers, who stand closest to those who are performing a mission of enormous national importance, became enriched with experience and know-how pertaining to reliable political support of this mission.

A leading role in strengthening ties between the party and the masses is played by primary party organizations. V. I. Lenin stated the following about their role: "...These cells, closely linked with each other and with the party center, exchanging their experience and know-how, performing the work of agitation, propaganda, and organization, adapting themselves resolutely to all... variations and subdivisions of the worker masses, should regularly and systematically indoctrinate with such diversified work both themselves, the party, the class, and the masses" ("Poln. Sobr. Soch.," Vol 41, page 191). The objective possibilities for establishing firm and daily ties between Communists and the party-unaffiliated lie in creating primary party organizations at the place of work and service of party members. A paramount role should be played by primary party organizations in accomplishing the great and diversified tasks of building communism, it was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress.

The level of work performance by primary party organizations has risen in the time which has passed since the party congress, under the beneficent effect of the party resolutions. The majority of primary party organizations are organizing the masses and are conscientiously performing the role of vanguard and political core of military collectives. Take, for example, the party organization of the Orders of Suvorov and Kutuzov Red-Banner Proskurov Motorized Rifle Regiment, in which Maj Ya. Sprudzh serves as party committee secretary. The party collective encompasses with its influence all military personnel and Soviet Army civilian employees. The party committee keeps constantly informed on the moods and attitudes of the people, their needs and desires, and makes every effort to promote creative initiative on the part of personnel. When the men initiated the campaign for a high qualitative performance result on each day of training, the Communists not only supported this useful initiative but also did everything possible to promote it and to enlist everybody in this patriotic cause. Socialist competition has become a mass school of ideological-moral conditioning in the collective. Party full members and probationary members stand in the front ranks of socialist competition participants. They are operating not only through the force of persuasion but personal example as well. Suffice it to say that 87 percent of Communists receive excellent marks in training, while almost every party member has earned a higher proficiency rating and performs his job flawlessly.

Open meetings, at which matters of interest to all personnel are discussed, help support firm contacts with all party organization personnel. Party-unaffiliated activists are invited to attend meetings. The party committee briefs them on the most important party and government decrees, demands of the USSR Minister of Defense and chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, and helps people become permeated with a strong sense of responsibility for the success and affairs of the unit and to work with full effort. Attending such meetings, personnel offer many valuable suggestions. They see with their own eyes that the Communists have no secrets from their fellow soldiers and that all matters discussed by the party organization are in conformity with the common concerns of the collective.

A meeting with the agenda "We should endeavor to raise ever higher the status and significance of the party member" was both interesting and instructive, for example. This meeting was preceded by considerable organizational work. Party committee members interviewed not only Communists but party-unaffiliated as well -- leading officers, warrant officers, and enlisted personnel who were invited to the meeting. They briefed them on the forthcoming discussion and suggested that they take part in discussion of current-importance matters. Those who addressed the meeting spoke a great deal and persuasively about that exceptional role played in the collective by Communists, who serve as a model of flawless service, discipline, sensitivity and attention toward those around them. Komsomol organization secretary Jr Sgt S. Avramets, for example, stated: "For us servicemen who are not CPSU members, Communists are the embodiment of the finest traits of the Soviet citizen. We pay close attention to them, listening very attentively to their every word. We learn from them ideological conviction, work style, and persistence in improving our combat proficiency. It is not surprising that I have read the following in the pledges of many soldiers: 'Take an example from Communists'."

Practical realities are constantly confirming the well-known truth that Communists are the party's political warriors, while primary party organizations are collective organizers of the masses. The most important obligation of the warriors of the Leninist party is to implement the demands of the CPSU firmly and unswervingly, to explain party policy to the masses, to show sensitivity and attentiveness toward others, to respond promptly to the desires and needs of military personnel, and to mobilize them for tireless strengthening of procedure laid down by regulations and performance of concrete tasks.

Much of use and interest in this regard is provided by the daily activities of full party members and probationary members in the guards tank regiment in which officer N. Moroz is a party committee member. Communists take an interest in everything in this regiment: is there occurring an increase in the number of excellent-rated individuals and proficiency-rated specialists? How is the performance and behavior of the serviceman who works alongside a party member at field drills and tactical exercises? If an individual makes a mistake, a CPSU member will not ignore it but will tell it to him straight to his face. If a soldier complains about difficulties, he will persuade him that knowledge is gained at the price of difficult labor. He will do everything necessary, but he will ensure that his comrade -- be he an enlisted man or noncommissioned officer, warrant officer or commissioned officer -- strides shoulder to shoulder with the leading performers and works hard toward the common goal. They have established the regular procedure of receiving reports from party members and probationary members on work with the soldier masses, on influence on the soldier masses by their personal example, on the moods and attitudes of their fellow soldiers, their desires and interests. All this helps ensure that personnel constitute one big happy family, that they prize the authority of the entire military collective and its successes in combat and political training and in carrying out socialist pledges.

The role of party grass-roots components is also steadily growing, for they are closest to the men and operate where the lofty concepts of politics and economics are translated to the level of practical daily work, where the men's ideological position and conscientious attitude toward the assigned task are primarily indoctrinated. The firmness of the bond with the people in the primary party organization as well as the party as a whole depends to a decisive degree on the way work is handled at this level.

Our military activities contain many confirmations of the fact that the more vigorously the company, battery, and squadron party organization works, the stronger its ties with all military personnel, the stronger is the influence of party members on successful accomplishment of tasks by the entire unit as a whole, and the stronger and more combat-efficient is the military collective. Therefore party members and probationary members at the echelon in question need to know their fellow soldiers well, require pedagogic tact and the ability to sense the mood of each individual, to satisfy his desires and needs, and to influence the feelings and job performance of all personnel, their daily training and performance in conditions approximating actual combat -- in the field, on the gunnery range, in the tank training area, and at the airfield.

In the Group of Forces there are many genuinely performance-capable subunit party collectives which are closely linked to the men and which skillfully rely in their work on officers, warrant officers, noncommissioned officers, and Komsomol activists.

Take, for example, the tank company party organization in which Sr Lt A. Balabanov serves as secretary. The successes of this subunit are sometimes explained as follows: "A strong, performance-efficient collective has been formed!" A strong collective has indeed been formed. But this did not happen spontaneously -- it was cemented together by Communists. They are closely bonded with the Komsomol members and other servicemen, in each of whom they have excellent assistants, who always follow their lead, displaying initiative and gumption. Men of various nationalities serve in this company, but they all train and live as a unified, harmonious family, strictly according to regulations. This is achieved by purposeful mass-political work. CPSU members lecture the men on the solid friendship among the peoples of the USSR and organize special evening events devoted to the contribution of the workers of each republic toward implementation of the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The party organization constantly keeps enlisted personnel and non-commissioned officers current on what new things have been accomplished and are being accomplished in their native regions and how these regions are becoming transformed, becoming richer and more beautiful through the labor of their fellow countrymen and thanks to the assistance of the peoples of the other republics. The men of the company measure their own personal contribution toward the success of the subunits with the lofty measure of the achievements of our entire people. This success is solid and stable. Year after year this company takes its honored place among the ranks of those subunits which are right-flankers in socialist competition.

Socialist competition has assumed an unprecedented scope in conditions of mature socialism. It has become transformed into a powerful factor for accelerating social progress and indoctrinating people. Military collectives have also been drawn into the orbit of competition. Political agencies and party organizations of our Group of Forces seek to utilize most fully the creative potential of the military masses, closely study and disseminate all new and valuable things engendered by practical activities, and concern themselves with enhancing the indoctrinational role of competition. The patriotic movement under the slogan "For a high degree of combat readiness and firm military order!" has enjoyed wide dissemination in our Group of Forces, just as it has throughout the entire Armed Forces. Improving guidance of competition, commanders, political agencies, party and Komsomol organizations are doing everything possible in order more boldly to incorporate into the training process elements of competitiveness, more fully to utilize reserve potential in the interests of high-quality accomplishment of combat training missions, to surpass performance standards when on operational readiness status, in field training drills, exercises, in flight training activities, and to create in each military collective an atmosphere of genuinely innovative search, benevolence, comradely mutual assistance, and a strong sense of responsibility for the assigned task. In the course of effective, productive competition, Communists and party unaffiliated are unified by a common lofty goal -- fully to utilize all opportunities and to marshal all internal reserves for accomplishing a task of national importance -- achieving the security of the socialist homeland.

As we know, the 26th CPSU Congress analyzed the basic problems of ideological work at the present stage. Concrete ways to improve ideological work were spelled out in the CPSU Central Committee Decree of 26 April 1979, a long-range document. Carrying out the party's instructions to the effect that all ideological indoctrination work should be conducted in a lively and interesting manner, that its contents should become more current, while its forms should correspond to the present needs and desires of Soviet citizens, political agencies and party organizations carried

out a number of measures aimed at strengthening the effectiveness of propaganda and agitation and enhancement of the role of primary party organizations as centers of daily ideological indoctrination activity.

I should like to comment first of all that leader personnel are taking an increasingly active part in indoctrination work with the men. Each month we hold unified political days, with the participation of military council members, commanders, top party officials, party, trade union and Komsomol workers. Recently, for example, political days have been held on the following topics: "New Horizons in the Building of Communism," "Everything on Behalf of Man, Everything for the Benefit of Soviet Citizens," "Following a Leninist Course of Peace and Construction," "The 26th CPSU Congress on the U.S. Arms Race -- Source of Aggravation of the International Situation. Tasks of GSFG Personnel Pertaining to Increasing Vigilance and Combat Readiness," and "Results of the 10th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Their Significance for Further Building of a Developed Socialist Society in the GDR." Officers and general officers addressed the companies and batteries. They met with the men, briefed them on domestic and international events, inquired about the needs and desires of personnel, and did a great deal to satisfy them. Experience indicates that such political days have the most beneficial influence on growth in the job-related and political activeness of servicemen, the moral-psychological climate in the collective, and strengthen ties between leader personnel and their subordinates.

Delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress held many discussions on current political topics in the course of numerous get-togethers with Communists and with all personnel. An interesting, content-filled discussion took place at a reception held by the military council of the Group of Forces for Komsomol affairs relay winners. Such discussions and get-togethers always promote improvement in the handling of mass-political work aimed at accomplishing combat training tasks and unifying military collectives.

Political workers play a special role in unifying individuals, groups, and in setting up work with them. L. I. Brezhnev stated it well in his book "Malaya Zemlya." "The genuine political worker in the army," he wrote, "is that person around whom others cluster; he truly knows their moods and attitudes, needs, hopes, and dreams; he leads them to acts of self-sacrifice and exploits. And if one considers that the fighting spirit of troops has always been acknowledged as a most important factor in troop staunchness, precisely the political worker was entrusted with the sharpest weapon during the war years. He steeled the men's souls and hearts, without which neither tanks, nor guns, nor planes would have brought us victory."

The overwhelming majority of our political workers are the heart and soul of the collective, its genuine organizers and mentors. And yet one still encounters, even though rarely, individuals who stand at a distance from people, who have separated themselves from practical realities by "plans of measures," and who sometimes substitute numerous meetings and conferences for lively organizational work with the masses. Such a faulty style is characteristic, for example, of political worker officer V. Savchuk. He knows nothing about the daily lives and concerns of the men. During an entire three-month period he addressed his subunit only twice, and even then rambled on aimlessly. Seldom does one see political worker L. Bruyev in the companies, on the gunnery range and in the tank training area, engaged in conversation with the tank crewmen. He is sometimes indifferent to how the men are doing

on the job, how they are behaving themselves, and what they do in their leisure time. Party-political work in the collective is frequently of an abstract nature, detached from the essence of the tasks being accomplished. Hence the gaps noted in weapon training and military discipline on the part of the tankers.

It is a great honor to be a political worker, and one must always bear in mind that to lose the taste for genuine contact with others, not to serve as people's genuine organizer and leader means to fail to correspond to the very calling of the political worker -- a passionate carrier of party policy to the masses.

The method of persuasion and patient explanation of party and government policy to people, demonstrating the importance and necessity of a given decision, and the ability to say and show what should be done and how it should be done should be characteristic not only of political workers but of all our cadres. Such a method stimulates people's activeness and ompts them to act with awareness of their direct involvement in the common cause.

Our party advances to leadership positions skilled organizers, whom V. I. Lenin characterized as "people with a sober mind and practical sharpness, people combining dedication to socialism with the ability to arrange without noise (and in spite of noise and confusion) solid, smooth, joint work effort by a large number of persons...." ("Poln. Sobr. Soch.," Vol 36, page 193). Taking their position at the head of the masses, they have not lost those qualities which draw them close to people, and they help embody their interests and aspirations in practical activity. At the same time some leaders forget about their mission and duty. Sure signs of this are self-satisfaction, conceit, thin-skinned response to criticism "from below," and a disinclination to consider the opinion of those around them.

The following comparison attests to what different results are obtained when one operates by the method of persuasion and one ignores it, abusing authority. Officers V. Yarchak and N. Shubkin had been entrusted with the job of commanding others, indoctrinating subordinates and directing their activities. Yarchak shows paternal concern for his men, knows each one extremely well and organizes the training and indoctrination process taking this into account. He is solidly supported by the party and Komsomol organizations in his work. Things are going extremely well. On the other hand, party member Shubkin is little concerned with the question of how to approach his men, how to gain their trust and lead them to the conquest of the summits of combat proficiency, and he fails to guide the efforts of Communists and Komsomol members. Administrationism has won out over an innovative, party style of leadership. He metes out punishments right and left, and sometimes humiliates subordinates. All this fails to promote the creation of a microclimate favorable for work and training. Tasks facing personnel are performed poorly, and follow-through is also poor.

Every leader-Communist should learn well that which is taught by daily practical activities: in order to achieve conscientious, unswerving execution of orders and directives, it is necessary to study practical realities, to know the ground, people, their needs and desires, and to possess the ability to encourage everybody to achieve success.

Of course to be concerned with the interests and needs of those around and to display attention toward them does not mean dropping to the level of the backward

attitudes of people, to be a yes-man in all matters, to persuade and induce. M. I. Kalinin expressed himself very well in this regard. In 1942, at a time of great difficulties caused by the war, he clarified to party workers of Moscow enterprises: "To trail along behind the masses is also 'contact' with the masses. They complain to you about this and that, and you agree and cry in your beer with them. They start complaining to you, and you chime in: 'That's right, there is no electricity, it's cold, there are little groceries to be had'.... But is this the bond with the masses which we Bolsheviks seek? Of course not.... Our Bolshevik line of policy is to lead the masses, not to act as their nanny, but to lead them forward behind a conscious vanguard."

To strengthen ties with the masses means to form in people a Communist philosophical outlook, to boost their political and labor activeness. The CPSU Rules demand that each Communist firmly and unwaveringly implement party decisions and explain party policy to the masses. The main thing by which a Communist gains prestige is his personal example in the campaign for the ideals of communism. The very term "vanguard role of the Communist" is becoming increasingly more capacious as the awareness and activeness of Soviet citizens grow, and includes within itself increasingly higher demands. And following from this is the conclusion that constant concern for enhancing the role and significance of each Communist is at the same time concern for further strengthening the party's leadership role and consolidating its bond with the people.

The political system of the Soviet society is constantly evolving. In conditions of mature socialism the principal direction of this evolution is, as we know, further development of socialist democracy. The Communist Party, as its main bearer and guarantor, is tirelessly concerned with the increasingly more extensive involvement of working people in management of the affairs of society and government. Komsomol and trade union organizations, and people's control agencies, which unite the broad masses, participate actively in resolving political, economic and social-cultural problems in conformity with their specified tasks. Encouraging them to work more actively, commanders, political agencies, and party organizations of our Group of Forces endeavor to strengthen to an even greater extent the bonds between these civic-minded collectives and various categories of personnel and, through them, to strengthen their influence on all aspects of the daily lives and training of Soviet Army military personnel and civilian employees. This will be extensively discussed at party report-election meetings.

Expanding of ties between party organizations and young military personnel, for example, is promoted by work by party members in Komsomol organizations, guidance of these organizations, and concern for the ideological level of measures conducted with young servicemen. Much is done toward this end in the line units. In recent years there has been an appreciable growth in the party stratum among Komsomol activists. Party committees and party bureaus give unremitting assistance to Komsomol organizations in handling Communist indoctrination, in mobilizing young people for meeting socialist pledges, in setting up intensive intra-Komsomol activities, and in getting Komsomol members involved in daily civic affairs.

The Leninist principle of bond with the masses expresses primarily the study of man, that is, profound knowledge of the needs, requirements and attitudes of personnel. In his relations with others, V. I. Lenin took into consideration both a person's mood and his physical condition. He considered it very important to have a

heart-to-heart talk with the person, to gain his favor, to evoke total frankness, to give useful advice, to warn him against mistakes in a comradely manner, and to support good initiative.

Sometimes we fail to give proper attention precisely to these aspects of work with people. "Sometimes it is necessary to get advice," we were told by a subunit political worker in one of the units. "I decide to go to the political section and ask advice. But the result is zero. You walk into somebody's office, and the first question they ask is: 'Well, how are things with you?' You hastily explain why you have come, and you see that he has no time for you, that he is busy with papers. You receive a brief answer and leave with nothing. It very rarely happens that our leaders, visiting the unit and thoroughly studying the state of affairs, would call us in, and not for an official meeting but in a personal interview have a heart-to-heart talk with us, pointing out deficiencies with specific examples and advising us how they should be corrected." I must admit that this does happen, although it certainly should not.

An important vehicle for knowing the thoughts, aspirations, moods and needs of Soviet citizens, including military personnel, is their letters, complaints and petitions. Political agencies and party organizations of our Group of Forces carefully preserve the Leninist tradition of an attentive and sensitive attitude toward letters, requests, and complaints from servicemen and the members of their families. In their work they are guided by demands spelled out in the CPSU Central Committee Decree entitled "On Measures for Further Improvement of Work With Letters and Suggestions From Working People in Light of the Resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress" and the instructions of the USSR minister of defense and the chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy.

Nevertheless we must acknowledge that instances of a heartless, bureaucratic attitude toward the legitimate requests and justified petitions of servicemen have not yet been completely eliminated in our Group of Forces. For example, response to their letters is sometimes unforgivably delayed, and there occur cases of formalistic bureaucratic replies, attempts to avoid looking into a complaint and to pass off a letter to persons in lower positions who have neither the power nor authority to make a concrete decision on such a matter. But it is obvious that a solicitous attitude toward personnel on the part of commanders, political workers and party organizations, daily interested attention toward their suggestions and comments, and prompt response to written and oral communications always have a beneficial effect on the end results of military and production labor.

All activities by commanders, political agencies and party organizations in our Group of Forces are aimed at deepening bonds with the military masses, their unity behind the party and its Central Committee. We see in this a guarantee of successful fulfillment of the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress on the armed defenders of the homeland and further increase in the performance capability and combat readiness of subunits, units and combined units.

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## INDOCTRINATION ON SOVIET MILITARY REGULATIONS

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[Article: "USSR Armed Forces Regulations -- Law Governing a Serviceman's Life"]

[Text] The purpose of classes on this topic is to help young army and navy personnel more deeply comprehend the essence and significance of USSR Armed Forces regulations and to mobilize them to maintain strict procedure laid down by regulations in the subunit, unit, on board ship, as well as firm military discipline.

Two hours are allocated for study of this topic. The class should be conducted by the lecture (discussion) method.

It is recommended that the following items be discussed in the class: 1. The role and significance of regulations in the daily life, training and service activity of army and navy personnel; 2. The personal responsibility of military personnel for defending the homeland; 3. Observe regulations in an exemplary manner and be a disciplined serviceman.

The instructor should note in his brief introductory statement that today the world situation has become appreciably aggravated, through the fault of imperialism, and particularly U.S. ruling circles. Highly dangerous for the cause of peace is the decision made by U.S. President R. Reagan to commence building neutron weapons, this particularly barbaric means of mass destruction of human lives. Washington has adopted a course of policy aimed at an unchecked arms race, build-up of military potential, escalation of international tension, and achievement of military superiority over our country.

Under these conditions the Soviet Union is taking measures to ensure its security and that of its friends and allies. The party and government are concerned with strengthening this nation's defense capability and improving the Soviet Armed Forces. The summer period of training which is drawing to an end has been densely packed with exercises, weapon firing exercises, missile firings and naval cruises, flight training and combat vehicle driving exercises, in short, intensive military labor and achievement of military expertise. It is appropriate to discuss what concrete results have been achieved in the course of summer training by the personnel of a given subunit, unit, naval ship, and briefly to discuss excellent performers in training and experts in military affairs. Through their selfless labor they are

making a worthy contribution toward accomplishment of the tasks proceeding for the USSR Armed Forces from the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The majority of enlisted personnel and noncommissioned officers are actively participating with innovative enthusiasm in socialist competition, which is taking place in the current training year under the slogan "For a high degree of combat readiness and firm military order." It is important to emphasize that successes in study of military affairs and in daily service activities are impossible without good knowledge, thorough understanding and rigorous execution by personnel of the demands of USSR Armed Forces regulations. Our regulations are correctly considered to be an inviolable law governing military life. They embody the behests of V. I. Lenin to the defenders of the socialist homeland, CPSU demands on the Armed Forces, and concentrate a wealth of combat experience as well as experience in training and indoctrinating personnel.

Flawlessly observing the provisions of military regulations, army and navy personnel are carrying out their patriotic and military duty in a practical manner and are loyally serving the homeland.

1. The Role and Significance of Regulations in the Daily Life, Training and Service Activity of Army and Navy Personnel

In proceeding to present the material of the first topic item, the instructor must stress that all life and activities in the USSR Armed Forces are strictly regimented by military regulations. Regulations comprise the basis of training and indoctrination of personnel and a unique concise encyclopedia of military knowledge. They contain a great deal of wise counsel and precepts which are indispensable to the serviceman. They help military personnel correctly carry out their duties in peacetime and successfully conduct combat operations.

The history of Soviet military regulations began in the fall of 1918. The "Red Armyman's Service Book" appeared in the units at that time. It had been examined and approved by Vladimir Il'ich Lenin and contained the text of the RSFSR Constitution, the text of the solemn promise (military oath), the principal obligations of soldiers and commanders, and the major points of tactics. It also contained excerpts from Suvorov's "Science of Winning." Military regulations proper were drawn up somewhat later. The All-Russian Central Executive Committee ratified them in November 1918-January 1919. This made it possible to lay down a reliable legal foundation for order and discipline in the army and navy and precisely to define and specify military internal life and activities. Subsequently our regulations were repeatedly revised and expanded. The present general military regulations were ratified in 1975: Internal Service Regulations of the USSR Armed Forces, Manual of Garrison and Guard Duties of the USSR Armed Forces, Disciplinary Regulations of the USSR Armed Forces -- by ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Drill Regulations of the USSR Armed Forces were adopted by order of the USSR minister of defense. Creation of these regulations was dictated by the necessity of further strengthening the army and navy taking into account the developing international situation and level of development of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The basic purpose of our general military regulations should then be briefly described.

The Internal Service Regulations of the USSR Armed Forces specify the general and specific-position duties and obligations of various categories of military personnel, the relationships between them, the procedure of issuing and executing orders, rules of military courtesy, conduct, and organization of the internal activities of military units. These regulations specify in detail the tasks and duties of daily duty detail personnel. Military personnel are placed, the daily routine is specified, medical care of personnel is organized, plus procedures of granting permission to leave the unit compound, response to alert and announcement of assembly are performed on the basis of the provisions of these regulations.

The Internal Service Regulations of the USSR Armed Forces begin with the text of the National Anthem of the Soviet Union. This is followed by the text of the military oath and provisions applying to the military unit colors. Students should be reminded that on 16 October 1980 the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet issued an ukase entitled "On Changes in and Addition to Certain USSR Legislative Enactments Pertaining to Matters of National Defense." Certain changes and additions were made in the text of the military oath, in the regulation applying to the procedure of swearing the military oath, and in general military regulations, connected with adoption of the USSR Constitution on 7 October 1977. This will promote further strengthening of socialist rule of law and legal order in the military.

The Disciplinary Regulations of the USSR Armed Forces specify the essence and substance of Soviet military discipline, its principal demands, disciplinary authorities of command personnel, types of rewards and punishments applied to military personnel, and the procedure of submission of complaints and petitions by military personnel.

The Manual of Garrison and Guard Duties of the USSR Armed Forces regulates matters pertaining to organization and performance of these duties. The manual specifies the authorities and obligations of garrison officials and military personnel standing guard duty and the procedure of performance of garrison activities involving the participation of troops, the laying of wreaths on memorials and graves of soldiers who fell in battle for the honor, freedom and independence of our homeland.

The Drill Regulations of the USSR Armed Forces specify the duties of army (navy) personnel prior to and during formation, the procedure and rules of performance of drill techniques and movements by military personnel, formation of subunits and units, performance of inspection parades, as well as methods and procedures of movement of military personnel on the battlefield.

The instructor should further state that, in addition to general military regulations which apply equally to all army and navy personnel, there also exist USSR Naval Regulations. These regulations specify the procedure of daily activities and training of naval personnel, the job duties of enlisted men, petty officers, warrant officers and commissioned officers, and the rules of performance of ship's routine duties.

Alongside general military regulations, as well as the USSR Naval Regulations, there exist field manuals, other manuals and regulations. They specify the modes and methods of conduct of combat operations by the various arms of service in

present-day conditions. It is essential to stress that one of the basic principles specified in field manuals is the principle of teaching servicemen that which is necessary in war, of training and preparing them for aggressive actions aimed at crushing any aggressor.

The rules and provisions of regulations are mandatory on all military personnel, both in time of war and peacetime, both on and off duty, both on and off the military post, everywhere and at all times. They have the force of law.

Our regulations reflect one of the most important theses of Soviet military science, that the main, determining force in achieving victory over the enemy is people, who possess a mastery of modern combat equipment and weapons, who are conditioned both morally and physically, and who are totally dedicated to the cause of communism.

Regulations are exceptionally important in the lives of military personnel. They help one more deeply comprehend the essence of military duty and define the principles of training and indoctrination of personnel, the rights and obligations of servicemen, and their mutual relations. The practical realities of life convincingly confirm that wherever there is daily concern to ensure that all the daily life and service activities of personnel are in strict conformity with regulations, organization and discipline are unfailingly better, a healthy moral atmosphere prevails, and personnel are more successful in combat and political training.

It is precisely firm procedure in all things as laid down by regulations which enables servicemen more easily to bear up under the difficulties of military service, to become morally and physically toughened, to get to like the severe but uniquely beautiful way of life of the unit or naval ship. The following is from a letter written by Sgt (Res) O. Burnosov and Pvt (Res) M. Petrov to unit political worker officer V. Buganin: "Well, it seems quite a while now since we returned to civilian life, but we do not forget the army, our battalion, our 'point.' Sometimes we have such a strong desire to plunge once again into that exciting life filled with difficulties and stress, to feel its hot breath. Perhaps the newcomers do not understand this yet, but in time they will understand what we mean, for we also were homesick at first and counted the days and weeks left to discharge. But later time began passing unnoticed. And now we feel that the most precious time for us was when we fully grasped the meaning of military service and learned to understand what stands behind every line of military regulations, when we became permeated with the awareness that the entire might of the Armed Forces is formed precisely of people such as we, of our responsibility and our inspiration."

When completing presentation of the material on the first topic item, the instructor should note that the content of Soviet military regulations is fully in conformity with the interests of our state, of the entire people, as well as of each serviceman, for the armed defenders of the socialist homeland are imbued with its common concerns and are reliably guarding the great cause of building communism.

2. The Personal Responsibility of Military Personnel for Defending the Homeland

When commencing presentation of the material covering the second topic item, the instructor should explain to the students that the main idea of our regulations is the

idea of the personal responsibility of servicemen for defending the socialist homeland and the loyalty of each serviceman to military duty, the military oath, and the socialist homeland. It is important to explain to students that successful observance of military regulations depends in large measure on how thoroughly a serviceman has studied each and every point, how strongly a serviceman feels personal responsibility for his conduct in the crew, at his duty station, in the subunit, unit or naval ship, and how implacable his attitude is toward his own deficiencies and those of his comrades.

The propagandist shall state that the 26th CPSU Congress drew attention to the necessity of further strengthening rule of law, order and discipline, improvement in indoctrinating working people in a spirit of strict observance of Soviet laws, and a strong sense of responsiblility for national interests. Addressing the congress, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized: "The importance of discipline and personal sense of responsibility is increasing immeasurably in present-day conditions" ("Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS" [Proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress], page 50). Our country's highest Communist forum called upon all party and public organizations, working together with government establishments, to seek to obtain a responsible approach by each and every citizen toward his obligations, toward the interests of the people and execution of state plans.

The instructor should comment that the congress instructions also apply directly to the Soviet Armed Forces. In this connection it is necessary to recall the following statement by USSR minister of defense Mar SU D. F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo: "Strict observance of regulations is an inseparable part of the general task of observing the laws of the Soviet State, for our regulations constitute a consolidated collection of the rules and regulations defining and determining daily life and activities in the military."

The study of regulations cannot boil down to a simple memorization of individual provisions. Each and every army and navy serviceman must understand them thoroughly. This will enable a serviceman to work more successfully, to avoid mistakes, to prevent himself and others from committing unworthy actions.

Army and navy party and Komsomol organizations display a high degree of activeness in the campaign for procedure laid down by regulations. Especially important here is personal exemplariness by Communists and Komsomol members in studying and carrying out regulations. Each and every Communist and Komsomol member must in his actions and deeds be a supporter of discipline and strict observance of regulations.

Conscientious observance by each and every serviceman of the demands of regulations, instructions and orders by superiors promotes the forming of military collectives which are strong by virtue of their unity, organization, and healthy moral microclimate. The propagandist should comment that an important role is played by the development of self-discipline by the serviceman.

Self-discipline is an individual's ability to govern himself and his actions, to display self-control and composure, to notice in a prompt and timely manner his own errors and deficiencies and to correct them, without waiting for instructions from superiors or comments by his comrades. Self-discipline presupposes a serviceman's ability to impose high demands on himself, self-critically to evaluate his own actions and deeds, and to be deeply conscious of his personal responsibility

for the success of accomplishment of assigned tasks by the men of the subunit, unit, and naval ship.

Some military specialists spend long hours alone during the performance of duty. Frequently only self-discipline monitors their actions and impels each individual to devote all his energies and abilities to carry out the mission assigned by his superior. Self-discipline suppresses fear and maintains a serviceman's resolve to perform a creditable exploit.

The serviceman's strength lies in his weapon. The more thoroughly each and every army and navy man masters his duty station, the better he masters his military occupational specialty, the more confidently he will perform in combat. It is precisely excellent mastery of weapons and military equipment, combat expertise in combination with ardent love of the homeland and hatred toward its enemies which enabled the men at the front to display unprecedented heroism on the battlefield and successfully to defeat the enemy.

...In the summer of 1942, near Ol'khovatka, a tank company under the command of Sr Lt V. Khazov, which contained only three fighting vehicles, destroyed from ambush more than 10 fascist tanks. On the following day Khazov used his two remaining T-34 tanks to attack an enemy panzer battalion spotted in a hollow by reconnaissance. Skillfully maneuvering on the battlefield, the two Soviet tank crews approached the hollow, reached gun range, and opened fire on the cluster of tanks. Twenty-two Hitlerite tanks were set afire. Sr Lt Vladimir Petrovich Khazov was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union.

What helped our tankers overcome the superior enemy forces? Skilled mastery of their combat equipment, discipline, precise execution of their commander's orders and instructions, and personal bravery by each and every soldier. Let us assume for a moment that the driver of one of the tanks failed to check the condition of the tank's engine before battle, that the gunner lacked the ability to aim the tank gun at a target quickly and accurately, or that one of the crew members displayed cowardice. Most probably the mission would not have been accomplished, and the tank would have been a fine target for the enemy.

Combat skill, swiftness, technical knowledgeability and personal courage on the part of the serviceman are of particular importance in present-day conditions. Today's weapons are crew-served. If a single crew member makes a mistake or is sluggish in his performance, accomplishment of the assigned mission can become greatly complicated.

A special role is assigned to the time factor today in military affairs. In past wars a fairly long period of time would be allocated for making the troops ready for combat operations, while today the great speed of missiles and aircraft demands that all personnel be fully combat r e a d y literally within minutes. This is why a stubborn campaign to gain each and every minute and second, for speed and accuracy in the actions of each and every army and navy man is conducted in the performance of combat training missions and meeting performance standards in subunits, units, and on board naval ships.

Success is inconceivable in maintaining a constant state of combat readiness of troops and naval forces without exemplary, skillful operation and maintenance of

combat equipment and weapons by personnel. Today's combat equipment involves highly complex devices. The procedures of equipment operation and maintenance are spelled out by the appropriate manuals and instructions. Departures from the requirements of operating and maintenance manuals and violation of the established procedures of handling equipment or sequence of actions are absolutely intolerable, for this can result in equipment failure and other serious consequences, and failure to accomplish the assigned mission.

Rigorous observance of the demands of regulations, instructions and manuals is especially essential when on alert duty. Here as nowhere else, personnel must display exceptional organization, the strictest order, punctualness and conscientiousness in all things.

The instructor must note that each element in proper observance of regulations ensures precision and organization in training and in maintaining the subunit, unit, and naval ships in a continuous state of combat readiness. Unswerving observance of proper procedures helps form in personnel discipline, efficiency and collectivism, friendship and military comradeship. This is why firm knowledge of military regulations and their precise observance is a primary obligation of each and every serviceman. It is for good reason that it is said: "Follow regulations -- gain honor and fame," and "Become familiar with regulations -- faithfully serve the homeland."

Presenting to the student the principal demands of military regulations, it is necessary to clarify not only the significance of these demands but also the sequence and procedure of their observance. For example, the instructor should relate in more detail on how a most important obligation of each and every serviceman should be observed -- to be vigilant, and strictly to guard military and state secrets. Young servicemen should learn well what information should not be divulged, what should not be written in letters or mentioned in telephone conversations, written down on note pads, discussed off the post (ship), how to handle personal and official documents, etc. During this class the instructor should brief them on the existing procedure of gaining permission to leave the post (go ashore), should discuss how military personnel should behave in public places, the rules of military courtesy, saluting, and dealing with official and personal matters. In the course of the lecture (discussion) it is also desirable to discuss the procedure of submitting complaints and petitions existing in the army and navy.

Completing presentation of the material on the second topic item, the propagandist comments that the regulations of the USSR Armed Forces serve as a reliable guide to action for military personnel and help them act correctly at all times and in all things, maintaining a high level of combat readiness, discipline and vigilance. And they must constantly remember their personal responsibility for defense of our great homeland.

3. Observe Regulations in an Exemplary Manner and Be a Disciplined Serviceman

One of the basic demands of our regulations on the serviceman is to be disciplined, sacredly to obey Soviet laws and the military oath, precisely to carry out all orders and instructions by superiors. The instructor should mention the demands of V. I. Lenin and the Communist Party on discipline and order in the army and navy. It is important to note that Vladimir Il'ich provided the most profound

substantiation of the nature and essence of Soviet military discipline, showed its significance for achieving victory, the forms and methods of indoctrination of personnel in a spirit of strong discipline and follow-through. V. I. Lenin considered iron military discipline to be the foundation of the fighting efficiency and combat readiness of our Armed Forces.

The propagandist shall explain that discipline is first and foremost conscious obedience, subordination of one's own will to that of one's commander. It is precisely the conscious nature of Soviet military discipline which gives it particular strength and constitutes its leading element. In this connection V. I. Lenin noted with pride: "The Red Army has created unprecedentedly firm discipline not with the stick but rather on a foundation of conscientiousness, dedication, and self-sacrifice on the part of the workers and peasants" ("Poln. Sobr. Soch." [Complete Works], Vol 38, page 240).

It is important to stress that Lenin's precepts on the necessity of all-out strengthening of military discipline not only have not lost their significance today but have become even more important. Our party takes continuous guidance from them in its practical activities pertaining to further improving the Soviet Armed Forces. "The CPSU," states the Party Program, "is doing everything to ensure that the Soviet Armed Forces are a precision, smoothly-running organism, possess excellent organization and discipline, perform in an exemplary manner the missions assigned by the party, government and people, and are prepared at all times to offer a devastating rebuff to imperialist aggressors."

It is further desirable to note that strict discipline and efficiency are needed by personnel primarily for ensuring constant combat readiness. Discipline and self-discipline help the serviceman successfully master combat equipment and weapons, courageously overcome difficulties, and develop the ability to conquer any foe. They form the foundation of all service activities of military personnel, their daily lives, training, off-duty and leisure-time activities.

The Disciplinary Regulations of the USSR Armed Forces specify that military discipline constitutes strict and precise observance by all military personnel of the procedure and rules established by Soviet laws and military regulations. It is achieved through the high demandingness of command personnel, by their skilled employment of measures of persuasion and coercion in practical indoctrination activities, by respect for the personal dignity of subordinates and solicitude for them.

Military discipline, as regulations state, obliges each and every serviceman: strictly to obey Soviet laws and precisely to carry out the demands of the military oath, military regulations, orders and instructions by command personnel; staunchly to bear all the burdens and privations of military service and to be willing to shed one's blood and give one's life in the performance of one's military duty; strictly to guard military and state secrets; to be honest, truthful, conscientiously to study military affairs and to take excellent care of the weapons, combat and other equipment, military gear and public property entrusted to one's care; to show respect to commanders and one's elders, and to observe the rules of military courtesy and the salute; to behave with dignity and honor off post, to refrain from and to keep others from violations of the public order and to assist in every way in defending the honor and dignity of citizens.

Correct relations between servicemen and unity of military collectives are of great importance for strengthening discipline and preventing law violations. A feeling of fellowship, mutual assistance, and that friendship, praised in song, with which one fears no dangers or adversities are especially prized in the army and navy. Military comradeship plays an exceptionally important role in present-day conditions, when successful mission performance is determined to a significant degree by smoothness of the actions of entire subunits, when the efforts of each individual soldier are united with the efforts of the entire collective.

Strong cohesion, mutual assistance, willingness and capability to replace a comrade on a gun, missile, shipboard equipment, to bear any burdens and difficulties for the sake of common success are important moral components of strong military discipline. Relations between military personnel which are in conformity with our laws, the demands of regulations, and the standards of Communist morality form a healthy, moral climate in the group.

It is appropriate for the propagandist to stress that a patriotic, selfless attitude by personnel toward military labor is rewarded by their commanders. The Disciplinary Regulations of the USSR Armed Forces grant commanders considerable authority to reward personnel for intelligent initiative, zeal, excellent accomplishment and distinguished service performance.

The following rewards are applied to servicemen: commendation; rescinding a previously imposed disciplinary punishment; an extra pass or shore leave on days and during hours specified for this purpose by the unit commander; award of certificates, valuable gifts or cash; award of a personal photograph of a serviceman taken next to the military unit's unfurled colors; communication to the home or former place of employment of a serviceman announcing exemplary performance of duty and received commendations; promotion to the rank of private 1st class (senior seaman); award of an excellent-rating badge; entry of the names of servicemen in the unit (ship) Honor Roll; award of a short leave -- up to 10 days, not including travel time to and from the destination.

A commendation stated in an order or orally by a commander is a commendation to a serviceman from the people, acknowledgement of the fact that a defender of the homeland is conscientiously carrying out his military duty.

At the same time the interests of defending the homeland oblige commanders firmly and resolutely to demand observance of military discipline and order and not to leave unanswered a single breach of regulations by a subordinate.

Today persuasion is the principal method of indoctrination. But persuasion does not exclude the employment of coercive measures against military personnel who are negligent about performing their military duty.

Every violation of discipline has a pernicious effect on the fighting efficiency and combat readiness of a subunit, unit, and warship. Therefore we take strict measures against undisciplined personnel.

Punishments imposed on military personnel for violation of discipline and order are specified in the Disciplinary Regulations of the USSR Armed Forces. They

specify the following disciplinary punishments on servicemen: admonition; reprimand; severe reprimand; confinement to post or ship; extra duty (with the exception of guard duty, watch, and alert duty) -- up to five extra work details; time in the guardhouse -- up to 10 days; deprivation of excellent performer badge; breaking in rank from private 1st class (senior seaman).

The severity of disciplinary punishment is increased when the guilty party has repeatedly committed offenses or has been involved in group violation of military discipline and public order, when a breach of regulations was committed while performing official duties, while standing alert duty, when inebriated, or resulted in a serious breach of regulations.

On the basis of present laws, military personnel bear criminal liability for any criminal act they may commit. Particularly serious military crimes include insubordination, failure to carry out an order, absence without leave, desertion, stealing weapons, deliberately destroying or damaging military property, violation of regulations pertaining to standing alert duty and guard duty, divulging military and state secrets, as well as other criminal acts which can weaken troop combat readiness. The law prescribes severe punishment for each such crime.

Why, for example, is even a brief absence without leave considered to be a serious crime; because it directly and immediately affects the combat readiness of the subunit, unit, or warship. Indeed, will a tank crew be entirely battleworthy, for example, if its driver is not available when needed, or a gun crew if the gunlayer is absent? Of course not. This is why absence without leave is viewed as evasion of duty, as a gross violation of the military oath and regulations.

Drunkenness is a disgraceful violation of discipline and an extremely dangerous vice. It is a frequent cause of accidents. A serviceman under the influence of alcohol is unfit for duty. He cannot be entrusted with a weapon or with performance of duties. Even the slight consumption of alcohol dulls one's senses and slows a person's responses and diminishes his endurance. An intoxicated serviceman behaves in an unworthy manner in public and may blurt out military secrets to anybody he meets. The following saying is quite apt: "That which a sober man has on his mind is on the drunken man's tongue." Drunkenness is contrary to the demands of Communist morality, spiritually and physically cripples people, and diminishes their human dignity. It is incompatible with the lofty title of Soviet serviceman and with strengthening the combat readiness of our Armed Forces.

Completing presentation of the material on the topic, the instructor should note that regulations are a most important source of knowledge. Strict observance of the demands of regulations ensures that military personnel form those moral and fighting qualities which are essential in today's combat. In order to carry out their military duty honorably and conscientiously, servicemen should thoroughly know and precisely observe their obligations as specified by regulations. Precise organization of performance of duty, training and troop combat activities in strict conformity with regulations is a most important condition for ensuring the continuous combat readiness of units and warships, and firm military discipline.

Military discipline is a component part of Soviet state discipline. It is grounded on a high degree of political awareness on the part of personnel. Firm

discipline and strict observance of regulations is a guarantee of success in combat and political training, the foundation of a high degree of troop combat readiness, and an essential condition for achieving victory in combat.

A most important indicator of the discipline of service personnel is unquestioning obedience to superiors, precise and prompt execution of their orders.

Hewing closely to regulations and strictly observing military discipline, Soviet servicemen are carrying out the instructions of the CPSU pertaining to further strengthening the combat efficiency of the Soviet Armed Forces, increasing their vigilance and constant preparedness to defend the great achievements of socialism.

In the course of independent study, which should be organized in the evening hours, personnel should be given the following recommended readings: V. I. Lenin's "Appeal to the Red Army" ("Poln. Sobr. Soch.," Vol 38, pp 234-235), "On Labor Discipline" ("Poln. Sobr. Soch.," Vol 40, page 232), and "Letter to the Workers and Peasants on the Victory over Kolchak" ("Poln. Sobr. Soch.," Vol 39, pp 152, 155-156); the CPSU Program (Part 2, Chapter III, Section 3); Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's Central Committee Report to the 26th CPSU Congress and Current Party Tasks in the Area of Domestic and Foreign Policy ("Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS" [Proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress], pp 64-67).

It is essential to make sure that general military regulations as well as appropriate visual aids are available during independent study and at group classes. It is useful to print out on separate sheets and hang in the classroom statements by V. I. Lenin on the importance of military discipline and articles from the Disciplinary Regulations of the USSR Armed Forces. It is desirable to display in class the record of service cards of personnel in their second year of military service who are excellent-rated in training.

Students can be asked the following questions during the lecture (discussion): 1. History of the origin and development of Soviet military regulations; 2. Significance of regulations in the daily life and combat activities of troops and naval forces; 3. A brief description of general military regulations; 4. What moral-political and combat qualities should the serviceman possess? 5. What does it mean to be a disciplined serviceman?

Literature for Propagandists

V. I. Lenin, "Letter to the Workers and Peasants on the Victory over Kolchak," "Poln. Sobr. Soch.," Vol 39, pp 152, 155-156.

V. I. Lenin, "Speech at a General Worker and Red Army Conference in Rogozhsko-Simonovskiy Rayon on 13 May 1920," "Poln. Sobr. Soch.," Vol 41, pp 120-121.

Constitution (Fundamental Law) of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, articles 31, 32, 62, 63.

Program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Part 2, Chapter 3, Section 3.

L. I. Brezhnev, "Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Current Party Tasks in the Area of Domestic and Foreign Policy," "Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS," pp 64-67.

L. I. Brezhnev, "Speech at the Official Dedication of the Memorial Complex in the Hero-City of Kiev," PRAVDA, 10 May 1981.

L. I. Brezhnev, "Speech at an Official Meeting in Tbilisi Dedicated to the 60th Anniversary of the Georgian SSR and the Georgian Communist Party," PRAVDA, 23 May 1981.

"Proceedings of the Fifth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation," PRAVDA, 24 June 1981.

D. F. Ustinov, "Address at a Kremlin Reception in Honor of Service Academy Graduates," KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 2 July 1981.

D. F. Ustinov, "Against the Arms Race and Threat of War," PRAVDA, 25 July 1981.

Disciplinary Regulations of the USSR Armed Forces. Internal Service Regulations of the USSR Armed Forces. Manual of Garrison and Guard Duties of the USSR Armed Forces. Drill Regulations of the USSR Armed Forces.

"On Changes in and Additions to General Military Regulations," KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL, No 16, 1981.

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## REVIEW OF BOOK ON CHINESE LEADERSHIP AND FOREIGN POLICY

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 18, Sep 81 (signed to press 3 Sep 81) pp 87-89

[Article by Maj A. Anishchenko: "Following a Course of Adventures and Anti-Sovietism"]

[Text] As we know, U. S. imperialist circles and their NATO allies are to blame for the present aggravation of the world situation. The Beijing leaders are playing a provocateur role in international affairs. Their adventurist, hegemonist policies are of a clearly marked anti-Soviet character, are aimed at increasing international tension, and are increasingly in line with the aggressive policies of imperialism. The 26th CPSU Congress emphatically condemned the rash, risky actions of the Chinese leadership and their imperialist partners and once again drew attention to the necessity of deeply and persuasively exposing the hegemonist, great-power course of policy of the Beijing rulers, their aggressive aspirations, and their alignment with the most brazen forces of imperialism, reaction, and war.

A set of posters entitled "Anti-Sovietism in the Policies of the Chinese Leadership,"* put out by Voyenizdat, will be very helpful to commanders, political workers, army propagandists and agitators in accomplishing this task. The set contains 12 sheets. The photographs, documents, drawings and text contained on these posters have been selected on the basis of chronological and problem-subject principles. This enabled the authors to portray to a certain degree the history of development of relations between the Soviet Union and China and to show the complex processes which have taken place in the Chinese society over the course of more than half a century.

An unquestioned virtue of this set of posters is the ideological thrust and highly informative nature. Each photograph and each line illustrates the appraisal of the situation presented at the 26th CPSU Congress: if Sino-Soviet relations remain frozen, we are not the ones to blame. The Soviet Union has not sought and does not seek a confrontation with the People's Republic of China. It seeks to build relations with it on a good-neighbor foundation.

Our party and government have pursued such a consistent and invariable policy since the first years of Soviet rule. One is convinced of this by the contents of the

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* Yu. N. Petrov, "Anti-Sovietism in the Policies of the Chinese Leadership," set of posters, designed by A. V. Panin, Voyenizdat, 1980, 12 pages, 54 kopecks.

posters entitled "The Young Soviet State and China" and "Support of the National Liberation Struggle." One is impressed by a photograph taken at a meeting of one of the commissions of the Second Comintern Congress. It shows V. I. Lenin, with a representative of China's Communists alongside the founder of the Soviet State. There is also a more recent photograph: Sun Yat-sen aboard the Soviet training ship "Vorovskiy," which had arrived at Guangzhou on a good-will visit. These historic documents seem to symbolize the process of broadening and deepening of ties between the nation of the victorious proletariat and China, which was fighting for its national independence.

The struggle for national liberation from the imperialist yoke was a difficult one for the Chinese people. It would have been a hundred times more difficult and bloody without the assistance of the young Soviet Republic. The text and photographs, complementing one another, vividly reveal not only the character of this assistance but its scope as well. One is particularly impressed by the facts and figures pertaining to the period of the war against Japan. When the threat of enslavement by Japanese militarism hung over China in 1937, the Soviet Union, resolutely condemning the aggressor, offered the Chinese Government three loans totaling 250 million dollars. In orde that the reader grasp the significance of this amount, the authors point out that the deliveries of weapons and combat equipment just on the first loan made it possible fully to equip 24 infantry divisions. But Soviet citizens helped not only with money and arms. More than 5000 sons of our homeland carried out their internationalist duty in China.

The poster entitled "Selfless Assistance By The USSR" deals with the period of establishment of people's rule and building the foundations of socialism in the PRC. Let us take a look at the illustrations. There is a diagram of the combat operations fought by our Armed Forces in the Far East in August-September 1945. There is a photograph immortalizing a get-together between Chinese working people and Soviet soldier-liberators. There are photographic documents attesting to our country's selfless assistance to the People's Republic of China in its industrialization. With the aid of the Soviet Union, we read in the commentary accompanying the photographs, the PRC established an aircraft industry, automotive industry, chemical industry and others, including defense branches of industry. This laid the foundation for China's comprehensive progress.

Mao Zedong and his followers, however, wanted to satisfy their great-power ambitions as quickly as possible. Attainment of this goal was to be achieved via a "Great Leap Forward" and "people's communes."

Our party criticized the voluntarism of the Maoists and the "barracks socialism" which they imposed, warning of the ruinous consequences of the "Great Leap Forward" and hasty attempts to "communize" the village. The validity of this criticism is clearly confirmed by the contents of the posters entitled "Contrary to the Laws of Socialism," and "Blow Against the People's Standard o. Living." Photographs portray tiny, primitive blast furnaces and the peasants of a "commune" engaged in exhausting manual labor. An even stronger impression is produced by facts and figures attesting to the tragic results of these leftist experiments.

Also shown is evidence of the savagery and vandalism of the so-called "cultural revolution." Photographs show book burnings, mobs of raging Red Guards and their

victims, and the malicious faces of followers of the "great helmsman," stupefied by Maoist-anti-Soviet propaganda. The Chinese leaders did not merely by chance choose the road of opposition to the USSR. They see in the consistent, peace-seeking policy of the CPSU the main obstacle in the path of attaining their hegemonist goals, and therefore they make every effort to encourage anti-Soviet attitudes among the Chinese people. Ignoring and distorting the true substance of the relations which existed between the USSR and the PRC in the past, today's Chinese leaders have declared the Soviet Union to be "Enemy Number 1."

Anti-Sovietism is particularly aggressively implanted among military personnel. Directing the attention of the readers to this fact, the authors of this set of posters have placed on one of the sheets photocopies of pamphlets intended for Chinese People's Liberation Army personnel. The pictures on the covers and the captions under the photographs eloquently state where the Chinese soldier should point his weapon: against the "northern bear."

Elevating anti-Sovietism and hegemonism to the status of government policy, the Chinese leaders, one of the posters notes, are intensively pursuing a course of policy toward militarization of China. More than 40 percent of the national budget is being spent on increasing military potential, and the size of the armed forces now exceeds four million men. Photographs are also shown which indicate that civilians and even teenagers are being involved in total military training.

Intensifying military preparations, the Beijing leaders are not relying just or their own resources. They are gazing longingly toward the arsenals of their newfound imperialist "friends" and are seeking to obtain from them the most modern offensive weapon and combat equipment. This is clearly confirmed by photographs on the poster entitled "Militarization of the Country." One can easily see what a threat this is to mankind, for Beijing, as has been ascertained time and again, can easily shift from "cartographic" aggression to the real thing for the sake of satisfying its hegemonist ambitions. An example of this is the armed attack on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in February 1979.

We have before us a series of photographs taken at that time. They show evidence of the monstrous crimes committed by Chinese soldiers on Vietnamese soil. These crimes, just as the very fact of aggression, are far from the sole evidence of that real danger which is presented today by the hegemonistic, antisocialist, anti-Soviet course of policy of the Beijing rulers.

It is a well-known fact that there is virtually not a single country neighboring on China on whose territory China would not encroach if it had the opportunity. Maoist claims include 10 million square kilometers of foreign territory. They include the Soviet Maritime Territory and lands along the Amur, Sakhalin, and part of Kazakhstan and Central Asia. Beijing's insatiable appetite arouses legitimate alarm within the world community, particularly since these expansion constitutes not a theoretical but a quite real threat. Confirmation of this is offered by numerous instances of Beijing interference in the internal affairs of other countries, incessant acts of provocation against socialist Vietnam, and undeclared war against Afghanistan and Kampuchea. Everyone is also aware of attempts by the Maoists to probe the firmness of the Soviet borders.

Our party and the Soviet Government have time and again proposed to the Chinese that talks be held and an agreement signed, stating the principles of relations between the USSR and the PRC. Beijing, however, has not responded favorably to a single Soviet initiative. In addition, strengthening its relations with the West and making every effort to undermine the cause of détente, it seeks establishment of an anti-Soviet "broad front" opposing the USSR. This policy constitutes a great threat to the cause of peace.

The materials contained in this annotated set of posters comprehensively reveal the consistent, high-principled policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government toward China, persuasively and conclusively expose the vile anti-Sovietism of the Beijing rulers and serve to remind each and every serviceman of the necessity to work persistently to increase vigilance and combat readiness.

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## BRIEFS

HELICOPTER COMMANDER HEROISM IN AFGHANISTAN--[Editorial: "True to Military Duty"]--During one of their flights in Afghanistan the crew of the helicopter commanded by Maj V. Shcherbakov found itself in circumstances where the further execution of tasks required it to take extreme risks. And the airmen took those risks. Having overcome all difficulties and fulfilled their task, they were already returning to the air base when the crew of another helicopter ran into trouble. Learning of this, Shcherbakov again navigated his aircraft into the designated area. The crew was once again subjected to the severest of tests. Their comrades in arms were saved. For this exemplary performance of military duty, and his display of courage and heroism in the process, Maj Vasiliy Vasil'yevich Shcherbakov was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. [Excerpt] [Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Oct 81 p 1]

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